# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 7 January 1989

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

### Prospects of peace and goodwill in the New Year



ooking back at world politics in 1968 bit must be said that the balance of power has been most unstable. In recent years this has usually been the case but this year there has been an increasing amount of domestic unrest in many large and small countries and social and political systems in nearly all parts of the

Acts of violence such as the assassiuntion of American Negro leader Martin Luther King and Democratic Sounder Robert Kennedy have given rise to extreme tension in the United States, long considered to be the most powerful stabilising factor in the Western world. Protest marches by the poor have even turned Washington into a centre of mass demonstrations and riols,

It is, perhaps, less surprising that there has been a similar bue and cry in a number of Latin American countries but France too has undergone a succession of student rlots and mass strikes, forcing General de Caulle to mobilisa the eptito weight of the executive and have his personal abthority realtrimed at the polls. Similar events shook Italy for a number of weeks as well.

Leading Egyption commentators view the serious student unrest that has shaken a country of such political importance for

#### IN THIC ICCHE

WORLD AFFAIRS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

for five-million Ruhr super-city

илинийн ацинопочи, разон (этэлэг из усун и паасаа

In African compries such as Mali and

In China Chaliman Mao has finally succeeded in climinating his communist opponent Liu Shao-chi but clearly needed to resort to further violence to do so.

World opinion has been most moved by the course of revents in communist Eastern Europe. As long as it was only a matter of opposition demonstrations such as were nut down by the nolice in Warsaw and other Polish university towns and appeared by Marshal Tito's adept policy of compromise in Yugoslavia II was only domestle affair.

But the reform movement that swep through Czechoslovakia, the westernmost of Eastern Bloc countries, la January led not only to the removal from office of nearly all prominent politicians in Praque, including President Novotny, but also gave rise to reactions on the part of other Eastern Bloc countries, particularly the Soviet Union, which was not satisfied by the declaration of continued loyalty to the Warsow Part made by the new mon in the Czech capital.

The invasion of Czechoslovakia by Soviet, East Corman, Pollsh and other troops on 21 August was followed by a far-reaching II incomplete gleichschultung of Czech policies.

Was all that happened in Czecheslovakin a kind of revolt by an ally against Moscow and its militarily perfect but psychologically Inadequate opposition? The Russlans set great store by this interprestation in explaining the reasons for intervention to the non-communist world.

Moscow would hear nothing of any his tention on its part to bring about a change in the balance of power between East and West. The West too has restrained from responding with spectacular military or armangus counter-measures. Both sides

remained interested in preventing ogitation at the suppression of moves towards Czechoslovak independence from triggering off a new international arms race.

A new arms race would not only have jeopardised the success of the non-proliferation treaty, which has recently and



'Calling Houston! UFOs on all sides!'

only with the greatest of difficulty been finalised but has yet to be retified in most of the countries concerned, including the

It would also lead to the development of hugely expensive anti-missile systems. The financial burden would act as a brake on the further economic development of even the United States and the Soviet

As the year draws to a close efforts are being made on all sides to patch together the remnants of international trust, shattered by the toyasion of Czechoslovakia, The Krembu's liest contribution towards re-establishment of the international baals on which detente policies can be renetivated has been partial withdrawal of the occupation troops that invoted Czechoshovalds in August and the resulting approval of the present state of affairs given by the new men in Praume.

The White House has also fried to bring about a gradual end to the past sortions obstacle to relaxation of tension between East and West by agreeing to negotiate with the Vietnamese Communists about an armistice and a possible peace settle-

The Paris talks, which have dragged on for many months without achieving much in the way of results except on procedural

points, seem likely to be continued by President-elect Nixon. The alternative would be a return to international diaos.

As the New Year is ushored in there is, then, a lirst glimpse of the prospect of France and Britain are also interested in international stability, not least because of the economic difficulties they could not have mastered without foreign assistance.

And by remaining ready to bring about a measure of détente in relations with its meighbours to the East even in the face of strong condet-winds and keeping an open mind on the non-proliferation treaty this country has retained the possibility of laking part in a new general attempt to pursue a policy of peaco.

Immanuel Birnbaum (Saddenische Zeitung, 27 December Hoop

#### Whitehall under fire

Moscow's diplomatic bombardment of Britain, commenced a few weeks ago with the handing-over of a strongly-worded note deploring Nato's uncompromising stand on the invasion of Czechoslovakia, continues unabated, Whitchall's utilities towards the Vietnam conflict now coulding under fire.

Soviet Russia claims that South Victnamese soldiers are being trained by Britain in the techniques of jungle warfare and that the UK is disregarding altogether its obligations as co-mairman of the 1954 Geneva conference. In view of the uncuoperative attitude of the other co-chairman, the Soviet Union Itself, the accusa-

The Kremlin's ascertions are strongly denied in London, where Britain's only dealings with South Viotnam are stated to comprise medical aid and economic usuistance within the framework of the Colonibe Park The purpose of Muscow's new pinpricks, which include an izvestia article naming many prominent British journalists as members of the secret service, is none too clear.

It is clear that the Soviet Union or nonning for Britain whole at the same time exercising restraint towards the United States. Perhaps the intention is to persuade the new American administration that Britain is, as Moscow seems to feel, a second-rate power.

(Handelehlatt, 30 Derember 17.8



China turns propaganda spotlight

Social Democrats

Film material must be ripe for

Sport and the screen are still strange

MODERN LIVING

Oversous students in this country suffer from homesickness

the Middle East as the strictly-governed United Arab Republic as a merely tempotery state of affairs. Elsewhere the riots have been seen as the herald of further political convulsions.

Nigeria internal tension has already led to a change of regime or protracted civil war. Even a regime as proud of its inner Slability as Field Marshal Ayub Khan's in Pakinter has had to weather stormy oppo-Silion demonstrations.

### Moon not made of green cheese after all, poets learn

Doets will no longer be able to extol the Muon's gentle light and silent course, the friend of lovers everywhere. The myth was dispelled by the voices of America's Applie 8 astronauts coming over loud and clear on the TV screen from a distance of 200,000 miles.

The Moon, viowers were told, is cold and grey, looking like charred plaster of Paris, Concrations of poets have been wrong and nations too that have succumbed to the Moon's Romantic charm and used it as an emblem to adorn flags and top mosques.

For millenia the Mosa has been worshipped, regarded as a vital factor in fertility and provided God for thought. The He has now been given, the magic is gono.

Does this not amount to fresh evidence the facts. that reality is no match for the imagination? Familiarity breeds contempt once the distant glow is seen for what it is.

Soher thinkers will feel their contentions confirmed. A secret that has been solved usually loses its attraction and may even prove repulsive. Why should there be any difference on this occasion? . After all, the Moon is only an infinitesimal part of the Universe.

But this fascination depends not on the reality but on the emotions stimulated. Even though it is now clear that the Moon is really a cold, grey, rugged desert people who prefer to do so will still think in terms of its gentle light. Reality is only (DIB WELT, 27 December 1958)



### China turns spotlight on Europe

The second secon

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

NO RESPONSE AS YET TO BONN'S OVERTURES

Frantjurter Allgemeine CONTROL FUR I-SUISCHAME

Communist China is staying a foreign policy advance. The stagnation and loss of prestige resulting from excesses undergone at the height of the cultural revolution have gradually been overcome.

Consolidation at home and readiness to take a more realistic view of affairs are accompanied by activity on the internationat political scene that makes Peking a more interesting factor in world affairs.

Peking is no longer content with revolutionary slogans and polemical declamation. The Chinese leaders are making an attempt to regain lost ground.

Events in Czechoslovakia provided Peking with a favourable starting-point from which to reactivate its foreign policy. No communist party has condemned the invasion more vehemently than the Chinese. From one day to the next Chinese politicians and pressmen turned the spotlight on European problems.

Special attention was paid to Albania, Peking's bridgehead in the West. The chief of the Chinese general staff visited Tirana. His speeches made it quite clear that China is ready to provide its ally on the Adriatic with any assistance, including military, in the event of a Soviet threat.

Other Balkan countries were also indirectly lent political and moral assistance by Peking and ever since the peoples of Eastern Europe have continually been called on to resist Moscow's alleged aggressive, imperialist and social-fascist hegemonial policies.

It is easy to guess why Peking has suddenly changed its tune. The mistrust and revulsion that Soviet power politics in Central Europe have occasioned everywhere have provided the Chinese leadership with a welcome opportunity to brush up their own image.

#### Pekina sees chance to brush up image

Peking is utilising Moscow's mistake o unidendes the CEST of Jaim to blerige. gical leadership of the international cominumist movement. It has grasped the opnortunity of forging fresh links and gaining in credibility after the losses sustained in the hue and cry of the cultural revo-

It may, of course, also be the case that the justification of Soviet intervention as contained in the Brezhnev doctrine has given rise to fears in Peking of the same kind as the suspicions harboured in Bucharest or Belgrade, even if these fears apply only to the remote western province of Sinklang, China's nuclear research

to China's 4,000-mile-long northern fron-

Whatever motives the Chinese leadership may have it has become abundantly clear in the last few weeks that Moscow is now the arch-enemy in Peking. During his visit to Tirana the chief of the Chinese general staff launched into root-andbranch condemnation of the provocative and ominous appearance of the Soviet navy in the Medilerranean. He had not a single word to say about the presence there of the American Sixth Fleet.

China's offer to resume the Warsaw talks between the US and Chinese ambassadors is even stronger stuff. Out of the blue Peking mentioned in an aside one of the original reasons for the talks, the signing of an agreement on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. For years the very idea of a treaty of this kind be-

tween China and the United States had been held to be absurd.

It would be wrong to indulge in wishful thinking and imagine that an immediate change in the balance of world power is likely to result form the change in emphaals of China's foreign policy. As yet only the priorities of hatred have changed in

In principle American imperialism is as detestable in Chinese eyes as is Soviet visionism, Regular attempts are made in Peking to underline the similarity of interests between America and the Soviet Union and their tendency to divide the world into two apheres of influence.

For this reason Peking continually calls on the peoples of the world to resist American and Soviet ambitions. Not long ago Chou En-lai proclaimed a unitary front of all threatened, exploited and oppressed peoples against the two great powers.

This latest slogan has much in common with the theory of intermediate countries proclaimed some years ago but forgotten in the wake of the cultural revolution Peking sees as its potential allies the countries that lie between Moscow and Washington. These countries include Europa even though major industrial countries are monopoly capitalist.

> Mao's 1949 speach emphasised

It is no coincidence that Chinese propaganda is boosting a speech made by Mao Tse-tung in 1949 in which Mao states that China is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with any country, even imperialist or capitalist countries, as long as the principle of equality is maintained and ready to trade with all countries if benefits are likely to accrue,

This country is obviously one of the countries concerned. As yet Peking has not responded to the beginnings of a Bonn policy towards China but this silence can hardly be interpreted as final.

> Harry Hamm (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 December 1968)

### Czechoslovakia marks time on the economic front

VEGETATIVE STYLE OF GOVERNMENT

was to be expected the December meeting of the Prague central committee did not result in sweeping personnel changes. Ominous advance reports of the expected enforced departure from the scene of well-known liberal politicians have for the time being not been borne

Nor is this surprising when it is borne in mind that the erstwille reformers are increasingly becoming advocates of roalpolitik and so acceptable to the Russians. Small wonder, then, that the names of Ministers in the new Federal government and the Czech and Slovak regional governments hardly suggest any change in the present political line.

Even so, continuity between the reform course of a few months ago and present government policies is endangered in two

Premier Oldrid: Cernik has increasingly adopted a more realistic attitude, as is shown by his recent advocacy of both prolonging economic reforms and forging etronger economic links with the Soviet

The return to the usual governmental practices of people's democracy has also had the effect that decisions are once more being made primarily by the higher echelons of the Party, and since the process of governing by means of constant consultation with the real rulers of Prague in Moscow is a slow one the dynamism of erstwhile reform has been replaced by a more vegetative style of govern-

This is nowhere more evident than in the central committee's treatment of eco-At all events Premier Chou En-lai has nomic problems. The chief decision taken been talking in terms of a grave threat at the December plenum appears to have

Frankfurier Bundschau

oms than to the causes of the crisis.

mic distress of highly indistrialised Czechoslovakia was once identified has for some time been belogged by a formal optimism decreed from above and obscuring the real problems. Percentages are proclaimed that convey the impression of a prosperity that could hardly be better-

#### Caulion and courage

only a talking point.

Western markets,

It was permissible to state that the onesided links with the Soviet Union in heavy industry were a main factor in the country's economic misfortunes. Now the opposite must be proclaimed. Cooperation with communist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, is made out to be a quaranted of a economic stability.

It is only with the utmost caution that mention is still made of the need for greater flexibility in economic ties with Eastern allies. The courage and power the Prague leaders still possess to carry through this demand will depend to no small extent on their success in the tricky business of streamlining the economy.

(Frankfuster Rundschau, 17 December 1968)

Eberhard Wagner

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR:

Hoinz Reinerke

Published by: Reinerke Verlag GmbH Tel.: 2-29-12-56 - Telex: /2-14733 Advertising-rates list No. 5

Printed by: Krogers Buch- und Verlagedrud.eref, Hamburg-Blackeness

All geticles which THE GERMAN TRIBUTIE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original teal, in no way abridged or aditorially

In all correspondence please quate your substiption number, which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address.

T (becals in the Federal Republic formed) POLITICS

#### La pulled organization later than the two major political parties, Officially they joined torces on 12 December 1948 in Deppenhelm an der Bergstraße, Thendor Heuss had invited delegates from the Libend Democratic Parties of the three Wes stein occupation zones to attend a joint

The time and place were deliberately selected as symbols, because one lundred years previously preliminary discussions on the Franklust national assembly were held in Heppenhelm. The old liberal heritage was to illuminate the future path of the newly-founded party.

No. 352 - 7 January 1989

conference in Heppenheim.

But this ideological foundation proved insubstantial even before the bases of the two major parties become shoky. As an idea liberalism had long ago burst the bounds of a political party and enriched other parties.

During its political development in the Kaiser period and again during the Weimar Republic the liberal movement was repeatedly splintered. The National Liberals under Wilhelm II were generally more national than liberal.

This contrast was inversely reflected half a century later in the struggle over the "liberal manifesto," It was accontuated most clearly at the Free Democratic Party (FDP) conference at Ems in 1952 when Reinhold Mater's group defended the liberal heritage and Martin Eulor's supporters defended the "national" tradi-

To an extent it was national-liberal ideas which led post-war liberals to persist longer than other political parties in attempts to unite with people in the Soviet

When the President of the Bundesing Eugen Gerstenmaler announced his

decision that the Federal Assembly should

be convened in West Berlin, he gave the

impression of a man whose own contagn

did not really sult him. The vociforous de-

mands by many politicians of all political

porties that, in any event, the next Federal

President should be elected in West Ber-

lin have created a talse impression during

in reality, doubts have been more pre-

valent in Bonn. Fortunately, the Christian

Democratic Union (CDU) party contesence

in West Berlin passed off without any lis-

cidents provoked by the East. Conse-

quently one must at least reckon with the

possibility that disturbances will be ini-

tinted during the Federal Assembly or after

Thus, it took some courage to plump for

West Berlin in spite of everything. But

this comage is double-edged. No one can

be quite certain whether or not a decision,

which seems courageous in Bonn at the

moment, will not seem presumptious in

Certainly, the Federal Assembly has

the election has been held.

three months time.

East Berlin is bound to object to

NPD in Federal Assembly

### Liberalism since SCHEEL HOLDS THE FORT

Zone who, in name, held the same political opinions, Long after Kurt Schumacher had drawn the dividing line between his party and the Communists, and after Konrad Adenauer had realized that a free soclal order was only possible in the area controlled by the democratic occupation powers and that he must adjust his policy accordingly, leading FDP politicions silli believed that an understanding could be reached with "liberals" in the Soviet Zone, whom the Communists granted nothing but their name.

When they developed into national parties the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and later the Social Democratic Party (SPD) had to give up much of their ideological tradition. And thus it became more and more difficult for the FDP to make their liberal heritage seem credible in the face of the major parties which were themselves undergoing a liberalising process.

In the coalition with the CDU/CSU, to which Theodor House committed the liberals in 1949, the FDP tried to make its presence felt by putting forward a liberal economic policy, which at that time was still opposed by the SPD, but by so doing the FDP often engaged in close partnership with the right wing of the CDU. The electorate, unable to differentiate the imances of Adenauer's influence, did not

circlit the FDP for its constant support of the conception put forward by the Chancellor and his Economic Affairs Minister, Ludwig Erhard.

After the first legislative period the FIDP chairman, Fleuss's successor Franz Blücher, suffered a severe defeat which made him doubt the political instincts of people in this country. This was probably the beginning of the FDP's later neurosis about the party image.

In 1956 this led to a split in the party. The so-called ministers' wing - Blücher, Schäfer, Neumayer, Preusker amongst a total of 16 members of the parliamentary party - formed a splinter group and then founded their own liberal party which admittedly bore the seeds of destruction fight from the start.

At about the same time the liberal "Young Turks" in Düsseldorf toppled Arnold's state government and helped the Social Democratic Steinhoff to succeed Arnold as Prime Minister.

At this point the national party was led by Blücher's successor Thomas Dehler, who after an apparently promising start got more and more tangled up in emotions and resentment. Eventually the party replaced him by Reinhold Majer who succeeded to an extent in welding the divergent wings of the party together.

If such measures were to be introduced.

then the political parties who at the mo-

ment heartily welcome Censtenmater's de-

cision, would certainly come forward

quickly with reservations. After the con-

fusion of recent weeks they could easily

Under these chromstances, one can

only hope that the Eastern authorities will

not stir up major incidents. There is a

simple means of ensuring this: the 22 NPD

delegates entitled to attend the assembly

could absent themselves and thus remove

any excuse for Ulbricht to cause trouble.

If the NPD were a party which not only

calls fisalf "national" but actually acts in

the national interest, then it would be

bound to ask its delegates to stay away

from West Berlin for the sake of this

country as a whole. If this does not hap-

pen, then the only hope lies in Moscow.

Fortunately, there are signs that after the

military occupation of Czethoslovakia, the

Soviet government wants to pause and

avold any renewed provocation of the

Wollgang Wagner

claim that they had not been sufficiently

informed of background events.

Theodor House

Although for several years Maler was the leader of a Stuttgart government, which relied considerably on SPD support, he thought that his party's continued existence was only feasible alongside the CDU. Following in Mater's footsteps as regards political orientation, Erich Mende was FDP chatrinan for eight years. Under his disirmanship, the party achieved one of its greatest electoral successes in 1961.

But the trend towards a two-party system, which had been the downfall of several small parties, caused increasing unrest and nervousness in the I-DP, Many FDP politicions thought that their party would suffer the same tale if it did not escape the CDU's embrace and become more independent.

And the Free Democrats have lacked an outstanding politician such as the CDU had in Konrad Adenaum. And so at the beginning of this year the old party managiment was replaced by an executive of much more left-wing members whom the new chaleman Walter School aften has difficulty in restraining from political escapades.

So far School has succeeded in holding the party together, despite all internal contradictions. The party is now playing its role as opposition party in the Bundestag much more effectively than many poople expected, espicially in view of its numerical weakness and difficult initiative period. However many people doubt whether the FDP in its present form could bear the burden of a coalition government without falling apart.

R. Strabel

(Frankfurter Mene Presse, 12 December 1989)

#### Allied statement on Bonn's accrued rights in West Berlin demanded

the accrued rights of Federal Republic policy in West Berlin and to what extent they will guarantee the Federal government's presence in the city.

Hoppe's appeal arises from the fear that West Berlin's rights could be even more restricted by intimidating actions on the part of the Eastern Bloc. He wants to eliminate the main area of attack for the communist campaign against West Berof the different attitudes of the Federal Republic and the Western allies to the status of Berlin.

For quite some !Ime and as yet without

So far there are no indications that this would be so. It is more dangerous to entertain the illusion that the Berlin Question is primarily a legal problem, which has nothing to do with the power confrontation between East and West.

From the Berliners' point of view, the anxious desire for a precise statement is understandable but holds out little promise. The Allies make no secret of the fact that they flatly reject any kind of binding clarification.

(Handelsblatt, 19 December 1968)



### Bonn aims to improve ties with communist Asia

consideration is being given by the time ago expressed interest in the forging Foreign Office in Bonn to the prob- of diplomatic links. lem of improving relations with communist-ruled countries in Asia once the Vietnam war is over.

It is learnt from reliable sources that there is no intention of establishing full Peking is likely to be the setting up of diplomatic relations as soon as peace in a permanent office of the Confederation Vietnam has been assured. The country towards which moves are most likely to he made is Outer Mongolia, which some

Contacts of a different kind, it is felt in Bonn, could first be established with North Korea and North Vietnam, The first step in improving relations with of Federal Republic Industry.

been the appointment of a commission of specialists to report on the problems involved to a later session of the central

instead of reform, consolidation has inken over. Fundamental long-term decisions have been postponed and in their place short-term remedies are being sought which relate more to the symp-

The clear vision with which the econo-

Incomes have increased by 5.6 per cent in real terms and private consumption has soared ten per cent, it is claimed. But the Party leadership is honest enough to destroy this illusion of prosperity by admitting that the increase in consumption has exceeded by far the prospects of supply.

The quality of goods produced, the government has announced, is unsatisfactory. Too little is still produced for market requirements and too much manufactured political circumstances Czechoslovakia has partly exhausted its reserves in this

It was realised before 1968 that this cannot last, but although economic reform was decided in principle during the final phase of the Novotny era there is still a great deal of reluctance to allow more freedom of decision. Socialist calculation taking profit into account" is still

Prior to 21 August, the day on which Soviet troops invaded the country, it was a generally acknowledged fact that the Czechoslovak economy could only be streamlined by means of modernisation with the sim of becoming competitive on

Harry Schielcher

#### The German Tribune

Friedrich Rainucka:

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF Citto Heinz

> Goulfrey Penny GEHERAL MANAGER

every right to meet in West Berlin. On three previous occasions it has convened In the city, once during the serious 1959 Berlin crisis. If, under pressure of Easton threats, the government were to give

> Suided as part of the Federal Republic. This was why Gerstenmaier supported the West Berlin venue right from the start But if nevertheless incidents should and has stuck to his opinion. However, it President of the Bundestag, who is solely responsible for this decision, had chosen

another solution. twenty years old, and for the first time taken, which the Western powers could since 1949 it happens that the presidential do nothing about but which would and Bundestag elections will take place in nonetheless be very unpleasant for West the same year. The general public in this Berlin.

country would probably have appreclated the situation if, for this reason, the Fedoral Assembly were to convene in Bonn and not in West Harlin.

On this occasion the possibility of holding the assembly in West Berlin was almost dismissed. In the first place, the Federal Assembly will include delegates of the National Democratic Party (NPD). In the Soviet Zone authorities docide to provoke incidents, they will certainly justify their actions by claiming that they must protect West Berlin from neo-Nazism. The whole world would surely realize that this was only a cheap prejext.

But if the Federal government were obliged to ask the Western powers of assistance to counteract renewed Berlin incidenis, then this Eastern argument would put the Ailles in a more difficult position than they normally have to face in the interests of West Berlin's defence.

It is very possibly that critics would make their presence felt in the House of Commons in London, in the French Assemblée Nationale and even in Congress in Washington. They would point out to their governments that the fight against neo-Hazism really is more important than holding a Federal Assembly in West Borlin.

up the idea of meeting in West Berlin, it possible exception of the retiring Johncould be interpreted as another sign of son administration in Washington weakness vis-à-vis the principle that as would definitely have preferred it if for for an possible West Berlin should be re- this reason the Federal government and the Bundestag President had renounced the West Berlin meeting.

occur, which require Allied intervention, would have been understandable if the they will not deny their assistance; but It will be given half-heartedly and with silent reproaches. What makes Gerstenmaler's decision even more dubious is the In 1969 the Federal Republic will be fact that a number of measures could be lin. This exposed area originales because

West Berlin's chairman of the Free success a four-man study group has been working towards the same aim in Bonn. nator of Justice Hans Günter Hoppe has Clarification of West Berlin's status, asked that a draft agreement on the Im- either in the form of a written statement plications of Berlin's status be drawn up. or more generally, rould indeed be psy-By this means the Western powers, at thologically comforting. But the deterleast, should state what they regard as mining factor would be whether or not such a statement were respected by the



### China turns spotlight on Europe

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

NO RESPONSE AS YET TO BONN'S OVERTURES

Frantisate Mlacmenae Course for acondenses

Communist China is staging a foreign opolicy advance. The stagnation and her of prestige resulting from excesses undergone at the height of the cultural revolution have gradually been overcome.

Consolidation at home and readiness to take a more realistic view of affairs are accompanied by activity on the international political scene that makes Peking a more interesting factor in world affairs.

Peking is no longer content with revo-Intionary slogans and polemical declamation. The Chinese leaders are making an attempt to regain lost ground.

Events in Czerioslovskia provided Peking with a favourable starting-point from which to reactivate its foreign policy. No communist party has condemned the invasion moto vehemently than the Chineso. From one day to the next Chinese politicians and pressmen turned the spotfight on European problems.

Special attention was paid to Albania, Peking's bridgehead in the West. The thief of the Chinese general staff visited Tirana. His succedes main it quite clear that China is ready to provide its ally on the Adriatic with any assistance, including military, in the event of a Soviet threat.

Other Balkan countries were also Indirectiv lent political and moral assistance by Poking and ever since the peoples of Eastern Europe have continually been called on to resist Moscow's alleged aggressive, imperialist and social-fascist hegemontal policies.

It is easy to guess why Peking has suddealy changed its tone. The mistrust and revulsion that Soviet power politics in Central Europe have occasioned everywhere have provided the Chinese leadership with a welcome opportunity to brush up their own Image.

Peking sees chance

Poking is utilising Moscow's mistake gical leadership of the international communist movement. It has grasped the opportunity of forging fresh links and gaining in credibility after the losses sustained in the ime and cry of the cultural revo-

It may, of course, also be the case that the instification of Soviet Intervention as contained in the Broxhney doctrine has given rise to foers in leking of the same kind as the suspicions harboured in Bucharest or Belgrado, even if these fears apply only to the remote western province of Sinklang, China's miclear research

At all events Premier Chou En-lai has been talking in terms of a grave threat at the Docember plenum appears to have

Whatever motives the Chinese leadership may have it has become abundantly dear in the last few weeks that Moscow is now the arch-enemy in Peking, During his visit to Tirona the chief of the Chinese general staff launched into rout-andbranch condemnation of the provocative and outnous appearance of the Soviet navy in the Mediterranean. He had not a simile word to say about the presence there of the American Sixth Fleet.

China's offer to resume the Warsaw talks between the US and Chinese ambassadors is even stronger stuff. Out of the blue Peking mentioned in an aside one of the original reasons for the talks, the signing of an agreement on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. For years the very idea of a treaty of this kind be-

to China's 4,000-mile-long northern fron- tween China and the United States had

It would be wrong to indulge in wishful thinking and imagine that an immediate rhange in the balance of world power is likely to result form the drange in emphasis of China's foreign policy. As yet only the priorities of hatred have changed in

In principle American imperialism is as detestable in Chinese eyes as is Soviet revisionism. Regular attempts are made in Peking to underline the similarity of interests between America and the Soviet Union and their tendency to divide the world into two spheres of influence.

For this reason Peking continually calls on the peoples of the world to resist Ameitean and Soviet ambitions. Not long ago Chon En-lai proclaimed a unitary front of all threatened, exploited and oppressed peoples against the two great powers.

This latest slogan has much in common with the theory of intermediate countries proclaimed some years ago but forgotten in the wake of the cultural revolution. Peking sees as its potential allies the countries that lie between Moscow and Washington. These countries include Europe even though major industrial countries are monopoly capitalist.

Mao's 1949 speech

It is no coincidence that Chinese propaganda is boosting a speech made by Mao Tse-tung in 1949 in which Mac states that China is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with any country, even imperialist or capitalist countries, as long as the principle of equality is maintained and ready to trade with all countries if beneits are likely to accrue.

This country is obviously one of the countries concerned. As yet Peking has not responded to the beginnings of a Bonn policy towards China but this silonco can hardly be interpreted as final.

> Harry Humm (Frankfurier Aligemeine Zeitung Doutschland, 19 December 1965)

### Czechoslovakia marks time on the economic front

VEGETATIVE STYLE OF GOVERNMENT

been the appointment of a commission of

specialists to report on the problems in-

volved to a later session of the central

Instead of reform, consolidation has ta-

ken over. Fundamental long-term deci-

sions have been postponed and in their

place short-term remedles are being

toms than to the causes of the crisis.

sought which relate more to the symp-

The clear vision with which the econo-

mic distress of highly indistrialised Cze-

choslovakia was once identified has for

some time been belogged by a formal op-

timism decreed from above and obscur-

ing the real problems. Percentages are

proclaimed that convey the impression of

a prosperity that could hardly be better-

Incomes have increased by 5.6 per cent

in real terms and private consumption has

soared ten per cent, it is claimed. But the

Party leadership is honest enough to des-

s was to be expected the December Amceting of the Prague contral committee did not result in sweeping personnel changes. Ominous advance reports of the expected enforced departure from the scene of well-known liberal politicians have for the time being not been borne

Nor is this surprising when it is borne In mind that the erstwhile reformers are increasingly becoming advocates of realpolitik and so acceptable to the Russians. Small wonder, then, that the names of Ministers in the new Federal government and the Czech and Slovak regional governments hardly suggest any change in the present political line.

Even so, continuity between the reform course of a few months ago and present government policies is endangered in two

The return to the usual governmental

This is nowhere more evident than in the central committee's treatment of economic problems. The chief decision taken

It was permissible to state that the one-Krankfurter Rundschora

ousiness of streamlining the economy.

Harry Schleicher (Frankforter Rundschau, 17 December 1966)

Premier Oldrich Cernik has increasing-

ly adopted a more realistic attitude, as is shown by his recent advocacy of both prolonging economic reforms and forging francer economic links with the Soviet

practices of people's democracy has also had the effect that decisions are once more being made primarily by the higher echelons of the Party, and since the process of governing by means of constant consultation with the real rulers of Prague in Moscow is a slow one the dynamism of erstwhile reform has been replaced by a more vegetative style of govern-

#### The German Tribune

Friedrich Reinecker

Geoffrey Penny

Published by: Reinecke Verlag GmbH Tel.: 2-20-12-58 - Talex: /2-14 Advertising-rates list No. 5

Printed by: Hamburg-Blankeness

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of my. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged or aditorially

in all correspondence please quote your subcription number, which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address.

ca writed opponization later than the In one jor political parties, Officially they paned forces on 12 December 1948 in Hoppenheim an der Bergstraße. Theodor thus, had invited delegates from the Libetal Democratic Parties of the three We-Arm occupation zones to attend a joint conference in Heppenheim.

No. 33? - 7 January 1969

The time and place were deliberately selected as symbols, because one hundied years previously preliminary discussions on the Frankfurt national assembly were held in Heppenheim. The old liberal horitage was to illuminate the future nath of the newly-founded party.

But this ideological foundation proved insubstantial even before the bases of the two major parties became shaky. As an klea liberalism had long ago burst the bounds of a political party and enriched other parties.

During its political development in the Kaiser period and again during the Welmar Republic the liberal movement was repeatedly splintered. The National Liherals under Wilhelm II were generally more national than liberal.

This contrast was inversely reflected holf a century later in the struggle over the "liberal manifosto." It was accontuated most clearly at the Free Democratic Party (FDP) conference at Eos in 1952 when Reinhold Majer's group defended the liberal heritage and Martin Euler's supporters defended the "national" tradi-

To an extent it was national-tiberal ideas which led post-war liberals to persist longer than other political parties in attempts to unite with people in the Soviet

decision that the Federal Assembly should

be convened in West Berlin, he gave the

Impression of a man whose own courage

did not really suit him. The vociforous de-

mands by many politicians of all political

parties that, in any event, the next Federal

President should be elected in West Ber-

In have created a false impression during

In reality, doubts have been more pre-

volent in Bonn. Fortunately, the Christian

Democratic Union (CDU) party conference

In West Berlin passed off without any in-

cidents provoked by the East. Conse-

quently one must at least reckon with the

possibility that disturbances will be ini-

liated during the Federal Assembly or after

Thus, it took some courage to plump for

West Berlin in spite of everything. But

this courage is double-edged. No one can

be quite certain whether or not a decision,

which seems courageous in Bonn at the

monient, will not seem presumptuous in

Certainly, the Federal Assembly has

every right to meet in West Berlin. On

three previous occasions it has convened

in the city, once during the serious 1959

Berlin crisis, If, under pressure of East-

ern threats, the government were to give

and has stuck to his opinion. However, it

the same year. The general public in this Berlin.

the election has been held.

three months time.

recent weeks.

East Berlin is bound to object to

NPD in Federal Assembly

When the President of the Bundestag country would probably have appreciated the situation if, for this reason, the Fe-

up the idea of meeting in West Berlin, it possible exception of the retiring John-

could be interpreted as another sign of son administration in Washington -

weakness vis-à-vis the principle that as would definitely have preferred it if for

for as possible West Berlin should be re-

garded as part of the Federal Republic. the Bundestag President had renounced

the West Berlin venue right from the start But if nevertheless incidents should

This was why Gerstenmaler supported the West Berlin meeting.

iberal. In the Federal Republic formed POLITICS

### Liberalism since

THE GERMAN TRIBLER

SCHEEL HOLDS THE FORT

Zone who, in name, held the same political opinions. Long after Kurt Schumacher had drawn the dividing line between his party and the Communists, and after Kunrad Adenauer had realized that a free social order was only possible in the area controlled by the democratic occupation powers and that he must adjust his nolicy accordingly, leading FDP politicians still believed that an understanding could be reached with "liberals" in the Soviet Zone, whom the Communists granted nothing but their name.

When they developed into national partles the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and later the Social Democratic Party (SPD) had to give up much of their ideological tradition. And thus it became more and more difficult for the FDP to make their liberal heritage seem credible in the face of the major parties which were themselves undergoing a liberalis-

In the coalition with the CDU/CSU, to which Theodor Fleuss committed the liberals in 1949, the FDP tried to make its presence felt by putting forward a liberal economic policy, which at that time was still opposed by the SPD. But by so doing the FDP often engaged in close partnership with the right wing of the CDU. The electorate, unable to differentiate the nuances of Adenauer's influence, did not

deral Assembly were to convene in Bonn

On this accasion the possibility of hold-

ing the assembly in West Berlin was al-

most dismissed. In the first place, the

Federal Assembly will include delegates

of the National Democratic Party (NPD).

In the Soviet Zone authorities docide to

provoke incidents, they will certainly

justify their actions by claiming that they

must protect West Berlin from neo-

Nazism. The whole world would surely

realize that this was only a cheap prelext.

But if the Federal government were ob-

liged to ask the Western powers of assis-

tance to counteract renewed Berlin inci-

dents, then this Eastern argument would

put the Allies in a more difficult position

than they normally have to face in the

It is very possibly that critics would

make their presence felt in the House of

Commons in London, in the French As-

semblée Mationale and even in Congress

in Washington. They would point out to

their governments that the fight against

nen-Hazism really is more important than

holding a Federal Assembly in West

The Allied governments - with the

occur, which require Allied intervention,

interests of West Berlin's defence.

credit the FDP for its constant support of the conception put forward by the Chancellor and his Economic Affairs Minister, Ludwig Erhard.

After the first legislative period the FDP chairman, Heuss's successor Franz Blücher, suffered a severe defeat which made him doubt the political instincts of people in this country. This was probably the beginning of the FDP's later neurosis about the party image.

In 1956 this led to a split in the party. The so-called ministers' wing - Blücher, Schäfer, Neumayer, Preusker amongst a total of 16 members of the parliamentary party - formed a splinter group and then founded their own liberal party which admittedly bore the seeds of destruction right from the start.

At about the same time the liberal "Young Turks" in Düsseldorf toppled Arnold's state government and helped the Social Democratic Steinhoff to succeed

At this point the national party was led by Blücher's successor Thomas Dehler. who after an apparently promising start got more and more tangled up in emotions and resentment. Eventually the party replaced him by Reinhold Majer who succeeded to an extent in welding the diver-

If such measures were to be introduced.

then the political parties who at the mo-

ment heartly wolcome Gerstenmaler's de-

clsion, would certainly come forward

quickly with reservations. After the con-

fusion of recent weeks they could easily

Under these circumstances, one can

only hope that the Eastern authorities will

simple means of ensuring this: the 22 NPD

delegates entitled to attend the assembly

could absent themselves and thus remove

any excuse for Utbricht to cause trouble.

calls itself "national" but actually acts in

the national interest, then it would be

bound to ask its delegates to stay away

from West Berlin for the sake of this

country as a whole. If this does not hap-

pen, then the only hope lies in Moscow.

Portunately, there are signs that after the

military occupation of Czechoslovakia, the

Soviet government wants to pause and

avoid any renewed provocation of the

(Hannoversche Altgemeine, 19 December 1968)

Wolfgang Wagner

If the NPD were a party which not only

not silt up major incidents. There is a

claim that they had not been sufficiently

informed of background evenis.



Theodor Heus:

(Photo: Azduly/dpa)

Although for several years Maler was the leader of a Stuttgart government, which relied considerably on SPD support. he thought that his party's continued existence was only leasible alongside the CDU, Following in Majer's footsteps as regards political orientation, Erich Mende was FDP chairman for eight years. Under his chairmanship, the party achieved one of its greatest electoral successes in 1961.

But the trend towards a two-party system, which had been the downfull of several small parties, caused increasing unjest and nervousness in the FDP. Many FDP politicians thought that their party would suffer the same fate if it did not escape the CDU's embrace and become more independent.

And the Free Democrats have tacked an outstanding politician such as the CDU had in Konrad Adenauer, And so at the beginning of this year the old party management was replaced by an executive of much more loft-wing members whom the new chairman Walter Scheel often has difficulty in restraining from political

So far School has succeeded in holding the party together, despite all internal contradictions. The party is now playing its role as opposition party in the Bundesing much more effectively than many people expected, espicially in view of its numerical weakness and difficult initiative period. However many people doubl whether the FDP in its present form could bear the burden of a coalition government without falling apart.

R. Strobel

(Frankfurter Nove Pressu, 12 December 1968)

### Allied statement on Bonn's accrued rights in West Berlin demanded

policy in West Barlin and to what extent East. they will guarantee the Federal government's presence in the city.

President of the Bundestag, who is solely it will be given half-heartedly and with part of the Eastern Bloc. He wants to confrontation between East and West. responsible for this decision, had chosen silent reproaches. What makes Gersten- eliminate the main area of attack for the mater's decision even more dublous is the communist campaign against West Ber-In 1969 the Federal Republic will be fact that a number of measures could be lin. This exposed area originates because twenty years old, and for the first time taken, which the Western powers could of the different attitudes of the Federal since 1949 it happens that the presidential do nothing about but which would Republic and the Western allies to the and Bundestag elections will take place in nonetheless be very unpleasant for West status of Berlin.

For quite some time and as yet without

West Berlin's chairman of the Free success a four-man study group has been working towards the same aim in Bonn. nator of Justice Hans Gunter Hoppe has Clarification of West Berlin's status, asked that a draft agreement on the im- either in the form of a written statement plications of Berlin's status be drawn up.

By this means the Western powers, at chologically comforting. But the deterleast, should state what they regard as mining factor would be whether or not the accrued rights of Federal Republic such a statement were respected by the

So far there are no indications that this would be so. It is more dangerous Hoppe's appeal arises from the fear that to entertain the illusion that the Berlin West Berlin's rights could be even more Question is primarily a legal problem, restricted by intimidating actions on the which has nothing to do with the power

> From the Berliners' point of view, the anxious desire for a precise statement is understandable but holds out little promise. The Allies make no secret of the fact that they flatly reject any kind of binding clarification.

### Bonn aims to improve ties with communist Asia

Foreign Office in Bonn to the prob- of diplomatic links, lem of improving relations with communist-ruled countries in Asia once the Victnam war is over.

It is learnt from reliable sources that first step in improving relations with there is no intention of establishing full Poking is likely to be the setting up of diplomatic relations as soon as peace in a permanent office of the Confederation Victnum has been assured. The country of Federal Republic Industry. towards which moves are most likely to be made is Outer Mongolia, which some

consideration is being given by the time ago expressed interest in the forging

Contacts of a different kind, it is felt in Bonn, could first be established with North Korea and North Vietnam, The

troy this illusion of prosperity by admitting that the increase in consumption has exceeded by far the prospects of supply.

Caution and courage

The quality of goods produced, the govemment has announced, is unsatisfactory. Too little is still produced for market rerements and too much manufactured that is not saleable. In other words, due to political circumstances Czechoslovakia has partly exhausted its reserves in this

It was realised before 1968 that this cannot last, but although economic reform was decided in principle during the final phase of the Novotny era there is still a great deal of reluctance to allow more freedom of decision, "Socialist calculation taking profit into account" is still

only a talking point. Prior to 21 August, the day on which Soviet troops invaded the country, it was a generally admowledged fact that the Czechoslovak economy could only be streamlined by means of modernisation with the sim of becoming compelitive on

sided links with the Soviet Union in heavy industry were a main factor in the country's economic misfortunes. Now the opposite must be proclaimed. Cooperation with communist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, is made out to be a guarantee of a economic stability.

It is only with the ulmost caulion that mention is still made of the need for greater flaxibility in economic ties with Eastern allies. The courage and power the Prague leaders still possess to carry through this demand will depend to no small extent on their success in the tricky

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF Eberhard Wagner

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR

GENERAL MANAGER Heinz Reinecke

23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22

Krögers Buch- und Verlegsdruckerei,

would have been understandable if the they will not deny their assistance, but another solution.

### Abbot disagrees with bishops, quits Benedictine order

DIE WELT

INABHANGIGH TAGESZEITUNG TÜR DEUTSCHLÄND

In North Rhine-Westphalia a monk pur-I sued a difficult path: the Benedictina Abbot Alkuin Hoising protested against the church authorities to whom he is subject. The young scholar thinks that the reforms proposed by the Vatican Council are threatened by an "inquisitorial counter-revolution" even before the faithful have become aware of their import.

He complains about the "authoritarian style" of the Church and intensely dislikes the "radical suppression of religious spontaneity as regards thurth services." He soon joined the side of the reformers because—as he says—he is convinced that "in many respects traditional religious leading needs to be expressed in modern terms." The reason for this is 'that this is the only way in which Christ's message can be communicated to contemporary people."

But in the end instead of joining battle with the clergy, he drose capitulation. At the beginning of December he left the Church, 41-year-old Abbot Heising asked to be relieved of his office as head of the Michaelsberger Cloister near Siegburg. He request was granted. An application to be laicised is now in Rome.

The events leading up to this point would have remained largely unknown because Helsing kept quiet. He only made his views public when he felt he had been provoked by the Bishop of Cologne, Cologne recommended that the purish of Bonn-Tannenbusch should cancol the invitation to the former Abbot to give a talk on Christ's childhood.

In a circular the hishoptic of Cologne Stressed to clergy that Heising was trying to bring the Pope and the Church before "his personal court" in public. Then the retired Abbot broke his stience. On 12 December he let the public know

In the Abbot's opinion, it all began when he supported the theses of modern theology put forward by Professor Hubertus Halbias, in an open letter last year. After refusing to disavow his theses he protessor had been reprimanded by the Bishops' conference. As a result Cardinal Josef Frings gave Heising a

On 30 November the three Lutheran state churches in the Soviel Zone, in

Saxony, Thuringia and Mecklenburg, com-

bined to form the "United Protestant-

tic Republic." The brief official announce-

ment of this move does not reveal how

it will after the structure of the United

Profestant-Lutheran Church in Germany, to

which the three churches belonged up

Lutheran Church in the German Democra-

choice: retraction or having the mailer referred to Rome.

Instead of a retraction, a modification was issued; it revealed that the Abbot of Michaelsberg stuck to his position. In addition he wrote to the Bishop's Conference staling how urgent he felt it was to reform traditional structures, so as to avoid a mighty revolution of the Church and to prevent a massive desertion of the faithful, "Your suggestions will be seriously considered," replied Cardinal Julius Dönfner.

But there was no further reaction. Meanwhile Helsing became increasingly convinced that the administration was lrying to stifle ecclesiastic life more and more through "petty legal regulations." For example, he thought it was regrettable that hand communion (giving the host into the believer's hands) should have been forbidden again.

He was annoyed that when young people of both faiths met in Catholic churdres "unpleasant secret investigations" were conducted and that priests in charge of youth groups had been reprimended for their tolerance of jazz because it is "unseemly" for jazz to be played in churches, as the administration

The Abbot said that he found "the clergy's education policy" just as incomprehensible as the Catholic Church's 'obstinate attitude" to the question of mixed marriages. Lastly, he was dismayed at the "sovere censure" of Catholic protests against Pope Paul VI's encyclical Humanae vitae.

The defiant Abbot came to the conclusion that "the pastor was up against limits and prohibitions. He is reprimanded if he tries to initiate contemporary forms of parish work." And: "The relationship of the Church to society is characterised by out-of-date authoritarian think-

He denied the authorities the obedience which they expect of him, He has relired. In future Heising who knows Arabis and studied in Jerusalem wants to work on development aid projects. Thanks to numerous letters from priests and laymen, Alkuin Heising is more than ever convinced of the truth of his views: "One day the authoritarian style, which is unworthy of man's intelligence, will be supercaded." For the time being, having taken this serious step, Helsing is going

(DIE WELT, 13 December 1968)



Helmut Thielicke

When Helmut Thielicke occupies the pulpit, the large church of St Michael in Hamburg is full to capacity with people who are prepared to listen to a sermon lasting a full hour. Historians say that this has not happened since the eighteenth century.

But Thielicke has always attracted large congregations ever since he came to Hamburg fourteen years ago as the founder of the Theological Faculty and Vice-chancellor of the University. This continuous phenomenon places him apart from touring sermon virtuousos who are momantarily shattering but are forgotten again after four weeks or so. Thielicke has a regular sermon congregation.

Thiclicke's achievements as a preacher have deliberately been mentioned first: they illustrate most clearly the combination of apontaneous inspiration and detailed preparation. His major work Ethics, in which he is strictly methodical and by citing examples makes reality comprehensible, demonstrates that Thuslicke is a systematist.

Nonetheless, in his sermons Thielicke's personality is clearly revealed, fie reminds one of the great revivalists of the seventeenth and eigtrenth centuries. His language is also contemporary and immediate. The revivalists were certainly not prudish in their choice of words and means when it came to expressing emphatically what they regarded as God's and Mau's cause.

Like them, Thislicke does not preach the gospel with a discount and reminds theologians that they must deal with in-

### Revivalist packs St Michael's Hamburg

tangible values. When it comes to describing the essence of this man, the phrasa "gonial naiveté" comes most readily to mind. It is only through the decay of language that the word "naive" has come to denote inadequate understanding; Schiller could think of no better way of describing, for example, Goethe's being and writings.

Such a person does not immediately consider the pittled and the inadequate, but recognises in everything God's original purpose, however disfigured the object under review may be.

This does not mean that Thielicke overlooks weaknesses or mistakes; he simply gives them their proper place in

Consequently, he possesses a quality which many dedicated men lack, namely humour and the ability to laugh at himself. The best anecdotes about Thislicke are told by Thielicke himself.

With obvious relish he tells the story of the speech he gave in Stuttgart after the war, in which he challenged the victorious powers not to judge the Germans too self-righteously. "On that occasion ! was a little pompous and said, 'You others were not tempted, but we Germans have looked the davil in the eye." Someone told this story to Karl Barth and he nodded his head and commented: 'So. Thielicke has looked the devil in the eyer the devil must have been exceedingly frightened."

This broad-minded humanist-it is not coincidental that much of his work concerns Lessing .-- and determined campaignor can also make mistakes in his estimation of people and situations. This is the price which mental natveté has to pay in this world. Thus, for example, he accepted the contention that the present generation has become furnine to mass hysteria because of the experiences of

However, a more important point in creating a picture of this Internationally respected man is that he is capable of establishing an utterly personal and solicitous friendship, and spares neither time not money if he thinks he can help

Pictures of Thielicke as a young man show a figure threatened by a fatal illness. But he is more sixty and has a mul-Minde of whicemouts to his credit.

Cierhard Günther (DEBUS) THE ATTOTALISMS SORINTAGSBLATT.
8 December 1968)

### Barbed wire and red tape cannot divide Church in East and West

in the Soviet Zone have been hampering their activities. For a long time joint synods have no longer been possible, and he activities of joint executive bodies have become fragmentary.

To date the Lutheran office in Hanover has declined to express its views on the As the state does not recognise the decisions reached by the three Soviet Zone member churches. However, it would testant Church, representatives are not in a position to hold negotiations with offidecision is at least partially the result of cial state departments. Since the new a statement by Thuringian Bishop Moritz Soviet Zone constitution came into force Mitzenheim, who during the discussions this spring - which sets extremely narrow limits on drurch activities - the fear on the constitution in the spring this year said, "The borders of the German Demothat all-German ecclesiastical institutions cratic Republic are also the borders of could be considered anti-constitutional must also be taken into account.

ecclesiastical organisations." Under these circumstances, all the re-Whatever may be read into this statement, whether it be triumph or resignation, glonal Protestant churches in the Soviet it nonetheless expresses the reality of the Zone have become inclined to form their situation. For years all-German church own union, which takes into consideration institutions have been facing a crisis. To the political conditions in the other part an increasing extent the state authorities of this country and at the same time can — allows regional bodies in the East and

work more effectively than the exceedingly inhibited all-German bodies.

A structural commission has worked out proposals for "union of the Protestant churches in the Soviet Zone." Its work has largely been completed; the Church existence of all-German bodies of the Pro- leaders were able to express their views on the proposals and to make their own suggestions. In the spring of 1969 the synods of the sight state churches in the Soviet Zone will have the opportunity to reach a final decision on this union,

It was therefore surprising that at this point in time the three Lutheran state churches should have reached these speculative decisions. Admittedly a few weeks ago the Protestant Church of Union, to which the five non-Lutheran state churches in the Soviet Zone belong, agreed upon a new organisation which - similar to the previous organisation of the United Protestant-Lutheran Church in Germany

West more independence than hitherto. But these decisions did not overstep the limits of the previous joint, basic organisalion and were jointly agreed by representatives of the EKU Council. It was assumed that when founding the union of Protestant churches in the Soviet Zone, the situation with regard to confessional unions would be re-thought.

The lasty decision of the three Lutheran diurches has not made the clerical situation any easier. Of course, the organisational framework of the churches and their unions should not be overestimated. Even the Church also has to resort to organisational means, it is nevertheless something more than a mere organisation.

The community of Christians in both parts of this country cannot be disrupted by political limits nor can it be invalidated through organisational modifications. And this is not the intention of the merger of the Lutheran churches in the Soviet Zone. In future they will doubtless continue to keep in close contact with their sister churches in the Federal Republic.

Sepp Schelz (DEUTSCHES ALTGEMEINES SCHINTAGSBLATT. 15 December 1908) M LOCAL GOVERNMENT

No. 352 - 7 January 1969

### Social Democrats for fivemillion Ruhr super-city



Politicians in North Rhine-Westphalia are still feeling the shock in their bones, Proposals to roorganize the local government administrations have caused such a furore that no one quite knows how the thing will end,

The otherwise so placidly co-operative Christian, Social and Free Democrats were suddenly at each other's throats. The proposed schemes have caused local communities to become entrenched in a defence of their interests.

Two years before the next elections rival groups are already furiously debating the issue. Reports tollow each other n quick succession. Town councils and local authorities are busy preparing proposals and counter-proposals to ward off forced solutions that would impair their

The Düsseldorf state legislature is facha a whole nancel of bills. Willi Weyer, the Free Democratic Minister of the Interior who has been convolescing for some time near (serioba, returned with a vengeance to the subject of municipal planning, which he had all but ignored in recent months, He has special plans for the region around Iseriohn from which his home town, Hagen, hopes to profit.

One plan which seemed to have been forgotten and which Will Wever had until now regarded with suspicion has unespectedly found supporters. The Greater Robe is again in the news.

At a recent extraordinary meeting of Sucial Democrats in Bochum representatives of local authorities in Borbuni. Herne, Wanne-Eickel, Walterscheld and Witten supported proposals for a supercity extending from Dortmund to Duisburg. They were favourably impressed by the Rietdorf Report proposing a partition of the state into three administrative districts, Rhineland, Rhine-Ruhr (roughly tha man ment now reachinists the rebut was published but spring by Rieldorf, a state secretary in Düsseldorf. He was advised by a committee of ten experts.

The proposals outlined in the Rietdorf Report are more sweeping than similar schemes suggested for Lower Saxony, Hosse and the Rhineland-Palatinate, Tho six administrative regions Aachen, Cologne, Dasseldorf, Münster, Arnsberg and Definold, which come under Rhenish and Westphallan government, should be dissolved, according to the Rietdorf Report, and replaced by three new regions, Rhineland, Rhine-Ruhr and Westphulia with HQ in Cologue, Essen and Münster, Three new regional organizations would be created.

These would take on tasks that have hillierto been carried out by Westpholia-Lippe, Rhineland and Ruht local authority groupings. These tasks include welfare

For the Ruler this would inten the reall-Sation of the long-awarted plan for a Dorthund-Duisburg complex, Regions that already represent a physical unit would be Green the respoired administrative framework for effective government.

The Ruhr is no longer a melting pot in which people from all parts of the country, and from all countries, can live in Isolation, without sharing a communal spirit. Working conditions in the foundries and mines have tormed the people just as the people have formed their city. A type of berson has grown up between Dulsburg and Dortmund for whom the Ruhr has a

common language. It is a language which has found wide acceptance in literature (Max von der Grin) and in the homebrowed style of narrative of, say, Jürgen von Manger, one of this country's most popular recontours.

prizewinning races.

Every month the miners have the same hopes that their pit will not be closed. In all Ruhr families the husband hands over the money bags to the wife, and the dearce of comfort presented to the neighbours is a mark of their thrift.

Similarly, all lowns in the Ruhr are plagued by the same problems. Duisburg and Dortmund councillors are in the same host with their financial difficulties. Problems upon problems, and all in the same

The city centres which spread too rapidly during the industrial boom must be replanted. Traffic problems are common to all, there is a general need for green belt areas, more jobs must be provided.

The prerequisites for better traffic conditions in Greater Ruhr have now been

"These people with the fat fingers", as Professor Brepohl, the sociologist, calls them, have the same hobbles and worries. Every week-end, from spring to autumn. groups of them wait for the roturn of their "little racehorses", the carrier pigeons that had been sent off to compete in

Rula super-city seems bright. The centrali-



Bochum's industrial landscape is characteristic of the Ruhr

created by the government. In Düsseldorf the go-shead has been given for a suburban railway, the Provincial Assembly has pledged 1,600 million Marks for the pro-

Local authorities in the Ruhr need only pay ten per cent of the cost of the new facilities. The Ruhr railway will be linked at strategic points on the North-South toute with the S-Bahn of the Bundesbahn now under construction.

Future generations in the Ruhr will have an excellent transport system. Traffic connections with industry, theatres and other social centres will be vasily

At least in this sector the future of the

sation which this complex will necessitate and which many observers four will thus be attenuated to manageable proportions.

True, Ruhr cities, such as they now are, will be degraded to the status of urban districts, but a high degree of municipal independence will be maintained in compliance with the wishes of the people. Local councils, administrative centres and mayors are not to be so divorced from the community as to be virtually inaccessible

Citeater Ruhr, with five million inhaliftants, would be this country's largest city which at one stroke would make the Ruhr

> Günter Müller ICURIST UND WELT, 20 December 1988

### Rhineland-Palatinate fights to preserve statehood MAINZ STREAMLINES LOCAL AUTHORITY STRUCTURE

T) eform has become a slogar which is tersed about inflactininately by many. When reforms are to be actually introduced however, the difficulties begin, the upp between theory and practice becomes apparent. People viso up to defend their interests, preventing solutions that would benefit the community at largu.

Typical of such deadlocks are the proposed linancial relorms to give the Fedto a second of the latter and to cal authorities the means to carry out urgent projects officiently. The large rich Federal states especially are stumbling blocks since they are worried about losing their independence. The spirit in which real reforms can be effected is being demonstrated at present not by a large state but by the small Rhineland-Palatinate, an administrative region created by the

The Mainz legislature has now passed its fourth Bill on administrative reform extending the powers of local authorities and simplifying the business of government in orgater administrative units.

About 250 such units have been reduced to 110, 28 villages are to be merged with five larger towns. The Provincial Assembly will decide early next year what to do with 47 other communities, many of them numbering only live or six inha-

All will not go smoothly of course, protests are expected from the inhabitants of many of the communities affected by the releases. Many communities fear losing prerogatives they have enjoyed for years.

Many people will naturally be annoyed to see the names of where they live disappearing from the map. Worse still, they may not want to be bunched together, if only in the administrative sense, with neighbouring communities for whom they feel antipathies.

The three parties represented in the Mainz legislature, however, ignored the angry protests and went about with their programme of reform. They rightly argued that the good of the community comes belore private interests. Palatinate politicions are confident that the new administrative machine will function more elliclently and result in greater productivity in these regions. The social life of these communities may also be stimulated by the new laws.

With the massage of the fourth bill or administrative reform the Rhineland-Palafinale has consistently pursued the policy. that was introduced in 1966, when the first laws were passed to overhaul the machinery of government. These laws came into effect on 1 January, abolishing 32 district couris of law.

Torritorial reforms were begun in July of this year. Five administrative districts

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

were merged into three. Legislation passed last autumn reduced the number of raral districts (Landkreis) from 39 to 28.

Since the boundaries of these districts possible to lunp 22 districts together to form ning. This rearrangement also caused furious protests, especially among motorists who were obliged to obtain new registration numbers.

The latest batch of laws on rural and municipal reforms are to come into effect on 7 June 1989, the day before the local elections are held. Legislation reducing the number of administrative districts came into force on 1 October.

The reform measures required much courage and tenacity by the men in Mainz. The pressures on them from their home communities were naturally very great, and politicions want to be re-elected.

The effects of the broad-based reform programme that is destined to change the political landscape of the Rhine and Mosello will continue, at least until 1972, to be the subject of healed arguments at local level. The new administrative systen envisaged by the July laws has the ultimate aim of reducing the state's 3,000 administrative districts within long years to about 200 administrative "associations," each breing at least 7,500 inhobitants.

Politicions in the Rhineland-Palatinate have repeatedly made clear in their debates on administrative and territorial reform that they intend their reconnocadations to be ultimately incorporated in similar refurins at Federal level. This was again stressed recently in the Mainz assembly by the Prime Minister of the Rhineland-Palatinate, Peter Altmeier.

The Prime Minister said that the reorganisation of Federal states, essential within a broad context for the same reasons that prevailed in the Palatinate, cannot be realised with patent solutions. Representatives of all principal administrative districts in the country must meet to discuss what course should be taken.

In these discussions the Phineland-Palatinate, which many politicians suggest should be dissolved entirely and split up among other Federal states, will detend itself on firmer ground. The retorns varried out and the resolutions now being passed by the legislature in Monz are essentially inspired by feelings of selfpreservation. This does not, however, thetract from the value and purpose of the reform programme in its present form.

This small Federal state, numbering 3.6 million inhabitants, has set an impressive example for other states which are inclined to talk much and act little, It is to be hoped that these will now take the good exemple to heart.

> Hans Jörg Settorf (STUTICARTER ZBITUNG, 19 Describer 1 69)



M CINEMA

### Light and undemanding films given subsidies

Once again the Federal government's this will indeed improve FFA's budget but otherwise is nothing more than another misguided. People have got used to accept- affront to the film industry. ing this as a fact, but on this recent occasion it was demonstrated in a particularly

To encourage and raise the standard of Federal Republic films, the Film Promotion Act was rushed through its various stages some six months ago, the Film Promotion Institute was founded, and those responsible thought they had done

Anyone who knows anything about the film industry admittedly rejected the act as inadequate and spurious; however, at the time the bureaucrats dismissed all warnings and this is all the more incomprolicusible since the prognoses have been confirmed in the meantime.

The Film Promotion Institute (FFA) has test published the first list of illnes which have been awarded the basic subsidy of 150,000 Marks. It is hard to believe one's eyes: the list includes such titles as Die Niholungen, Das älteste Gewerbe der Well, Die Rache des Dr Fu Man Chu, Heisses Piloster Köln, Das Rasthaus der grausamen Puppen, Wenn es Nachi wird auf der Reeperbahn and so on.

The producers of these undemanding, light films are rubbing their hands in triumph and looking forward to the next subsidy. Is this what Bonn meant by film

However, another announcement has shattered the foundations of this country's film policy still further. At a recent FFA press conference in Bonn the chairman of the Film and Television Commission, Sccial Democratic member of the Bundestad Joadsim Raffert, explained that the number of Federal Republic films screened on television was to be stepped up even

in this connection it was also stated that the time which has to elapse before

cape the impression that the Film and Television Commission has utterly misunderstood its task. Instead of encouraging fruitful cooperation between film and television in favour of the ailing Federal Republic film, it is obviously merely pursuing a pro-television policy.

In short, future television viewers will have the opportunity of watching 380 (as against 350) feature films per year and more of these than hitherto will be Federal Republic productions.

These incomprehensible measures, which certainly do not favour films, have met with immediate strong protest on the part of the illm industry. Dr Engelbrocht, chairman of the Association of Federal Republic Cinemas (fIDF), immediately resigned his post as deputy dialrman of the Film and Television Commission, and the individual institutes were overwhelmed with protest letters, almost all of which could be summed up in the following sentence: "The present situation gives rise to serious concern as to the survival of our branch of the film industry." Some expressed their dissatisfaction more forcibly and threatened to lodge a constitutional

According to another statement, which only serves to emphasize the seriousness of the situation, 460 cinemas in the Federal Republic have closed this year, and another five hundred closures are expected next year. Having misunderstood its function, FFA must be held considerably responsible for this development.

And what is television's attlitude to all this? A leading representative of the 1st Federal Republic TV Channel has said quite openly, as was reported in the film magazine Pilm-Echo/Film-Woche, that television cannot be expected to broadcast inferior programmes for the benfit of the



A scene from Schamoni's "Quartett im Bett'

### Music starts it all happening

Everything goes better with music" says German operetta, humorously. This slogan may fit many situations and many temperaments-but it certainly does not suit a temperament such as Ulrich Schamoni's. This 24-year-old director, who up to now has not been very fond of music in films, has based his latest work Quartett im Bett entirely on songs.

Ultich Schamoni has found a completely new use for music in films. The slogan is no longer, "Everything goes better with music," but, "This music starts everything happening."

The music in question was composed by a young man who some years ago began to teach himself to play the guilar and earned a pitcous living playing in West Berlin pubs. The composer is ingo

He soon found three friends who wers also amateurs and they joined forces. At first the quartet sang tolk songs which word all the rage at the time. But these lively young men soon realised that folk would lead them to a dead end. The group which was called Insterburg & Co broke up and evolved a completely new way of making music, a mixture of cabaret quips and deliberately romantic

berg area of West Berlin where, in the dilapidated buildings and puls, poor simple people formed a kind of big happy family with painters, writers, students and major and minor genii, where everyone knows and respects everyone elsea situation which is regarded as an Idyll of a past era in today's large citiesthis provides the Insterburg group not only with their musical but also with their textual inspiration.

These four Kreuzberg musicians are the centre of interest of the film Quartell im Bett, they and their songs, which for these boys do not merely represent a job but a fundamental expression of Their songs are simply about wha in a less poetic fashion.

And the apparently impossible is achieved: the songs, many of which have the smoothy melodies of hit records, do not have a contrapuntal effect on the photography but utterly and completely com-

Ttaly's greatest living sculptor lives in THE PROPERTY OF THE I England. This is a joke of course because Suddentsche Zeitung Eduardo Paolozzi is an Englishmon, the son of immigrant Halian parents.

Walther Kiaulehn — man of humour

Paolozzi is one of those rare artists who reappear every few years with an entirely now body of work without being accused of emulating current trends, as can be said of so many others whose style is in a state of flux. Needless to say, Paolozzi is deeply involved in the formal and thematic problems of the present, but he avoids being trapped by any one dogma, just as he avoids dognatism in his

No. 352 - 7 January 1989

THINGS SEEN

Paolozzi's sculptures-now that he has had his adventures in scrap and art informel-ure among the most imaginative, suggestive and peculiarly plastic compositions of this decade. This begins with his quaint altars and shrines which he usually welds and moulds in aluminium.

These have a patently hierarchical, flguratively orientated, structure. They are olien crowned with finds from the mechanical world. These details, however, are invariably integrated with great skill into the general scheme of the work.

This technique seems to have failed in two works, Tokio and Hamlet, which Pao-Paulozzi's sculptors release various associations-towers, thess, cupboards, talooks like colourful camouflage. bernacles, divinity, power stations, robols, wardens, Big Brother, philosophy

The surfaces of the sculptors are elevaled or turned in upon themselves with geometric reliefs (grooves, rectangles) or by means of electric components, spokes and rays. This gives them an almost baroque, narrative, airy appearance.

The titles are likewise associative: Con-

sul; The last of the Idols; Tower for Mon-

drian; The World divided in Facts; Witt-

genstein at Cassino 1, Medea.

Paolozzi and Niki de St Phalle sculptures

in Düsseldorf exhibition

Paolozzi refines this amusing process of using ornamental effects to extricate monumental forms from the realms of unapproachability with rich, colourful painting that almost has a folk art flavour to it. This accentuates the appeal of the rationally mounted upper surfaces.

ventional though well-informed history

With his collection of essays, Lesebuch

für Lächler Walther Klaulehn proved to

those who were not so familiar with his

newspaper articles that throughout his

life his sense of humour never failed

him, despite the many hardships he

ondured, the Berlin, Schicksal chief Welt-

studt, published for years ago, is a fitting

and impressive memorial to his native

Soon after the war Klaulchn moved

to Munich where he hved until his death.

Miluchner Merkur where he soon distin-

unished himself as one of today's lead-

Hanneversite Allgemoins, 7 December 1968)

my critics.

of lechnology in the service of mankind.

Jozzi painted without any apparent regard for the formal lines. Here an illogical ornament-illogical because the composition of the work did not require it-is superimposed on objects in space until these are almost obliterated. This then In 1964 and 1965 Paolozzi's art began to

lose its massive qualities, that at times seemed almost threatening. The sculptures are raised from the ground by snakelike colls of pipes. Wheels are added, the block-like effect is dissolved in figurative, surrealist ensembles that recall Max

Then came the phase of autonomous pipes which, painted or polished, seemed to take possession of space in a complex and frighteningly greedy monner. The dimensions are enormous, and the progression of joinings, overlappings, crosscuts, recoils and colour stripes have a disarming self-confidence. Looking at them, the works of a Titan, it would seem, conlinually stalking new ideas, one finds oneself entering a ouphoric state in which art here takes possession of the viewer, art that seems to exist in exact thythm with the breath of this age.

Paolozzi's sailles into Minimum Art are most forceful evidence that he again and again breaks out of the standards he has set himself. He is insatiable, He enriches the simplest geometric basic forms with Puolozzi doinils. He arranges rhombold pipes in a triangle, exaggerates the welding seams with a prominent rib and hunds back the base of the work to make it sland but also to give even this simplest of details a more graceful flowing

Paolozzi's latest creative phase, in which he has lost none of his flexibility and sonsitivity, is marked by chromium-plated steel sculptures which blend elegance, splendour, gentleness, smooth curves and waves of reflections with the cool fascination of material worked to a point of perfection. The exhibition of Paolozzi's works in the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle is one of the finest displays of the works of any

years in this country. It will be open until

In sharp contrast to the Paologyi exhibillon is another display on the top floor of the Kunsthalle, completed last year, where the Eunstverein has its rooms. The amusing Niki de St Phalle here presents her fat "Nanas." This woman with the peculiar name has a mania which takes the form of everything being bigger than with the others, everything more colourful and

This is a fair of the attistic demi-monde. amusing and terrible. A norrator of fairy tales from the realm of diarlatens, Disneyland in an orgy of polyester.

Sex and eroticism of the short-armed, stumpy legged primoval mother. Picture books with crazy birds and silly geess. A loaming circus full to the top with publicity, extending even to the designers in the Deutsches Staatstheater.

Dreams of Ego with paillettes, muffs, old clothes and death cult. Enormous women beside childishness, naive losciviousness, vulgarity and belated puberty. The clever arts and crafts of a restless, intriguing woman.

Indeed, a bly change from Paolozzi. He discovers a third fascinating world between his own identity and his public, she lirelessly projects her innerworld, inflating it to a bizarre splurge of banality. This exhibition is open until 1st January.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 December 1968)

#### Cultural events at 1972 Olympics

vant garde trends will be repre-A sented in the Munich 1972 cultural programme. The chairman of the Olympic cultural affairs committee, Herbert Hohenemser, announced last week in West Berlin that among other experimental projects Total Theatre with electronic effects will be included in the programme.

Herr Hohenemser said that a competition is being arranged in which twelve composers from this country will be invited to present their Olympic theme tunes or fanfares. West Borlin's cultural contribution will be guest performances of the Philhermonia and the Philhermo-

Cultural contacts are also being arranged with the East Berlin government. It is hoped to engage the Dresden Shads-

(DIE WELF, 8 Datember 1968)

### (RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, & December 1968) Film material must be ripe for treatment

TALKING TO PRODUCER ARTHUR BRAUNER

This country's greatest film producer Arthur "Alze" Brauner, aged 50, only once thought in terms of making an artistic film. That was more than twenty years ago. He made a film called Morituri, the story of a group of concentration camp escapees who are driven to and fro between the Red Army and the German forces. The film gained Brauner good notices, an award at the Venice Film Festival-and nine years in debt.

Since then this clever film salesman has devoted himself more to popular films than to subjects which interest him personally. His latest success recipe is called Grossiilm in Co-Produktion, Der Tyrann is already on the production line and German film during the past fifty years," will be started soon. What does the most successful film producer in this country think of his medium?

Success has given him self-confidence and made him detached. Arthur Brauner brings his film sesthetic down to one common denominator: "A box-office failure is senseless. What does the producer gain from good notices? Critics say that he has achieved a few good sequences but that is about all. As a producer, one must be able to judge these things correctly oneself."

How does one make a successful film? Brauner: The producer must know what subject is ripe for treatment. A synthesis posed film?

of smooth and sex is a healthy recipe for producers. But it does not guarantee success. The mentality of the audience changes. I think I am on to a good thing with adventure films at the moment, because none have been made for quite a time. By making adventure films I am filling a gap.

Do you know your audience?

Brauner: Audiences don't know what they want. But I try to make films for charwomen and professors. Kampi um Rom could be suited to both kinds of

Where do you get your film material

Brauner: Usually I consider plays, noreis and short stories which have already been published. Alternatively, I commis-

And what do you look for in a story? Brauner: Above all I look for good characters, the way in which they are developed and appropriate situations. In this country authors describe situations and let the characters act accordingly. This is not so everywhere else in the world. It is not situations but the characters who create a situation, who are important. If we had authors like the Italians or the French do, we would get on better. We have some good actors, but authors

Who has the last word about a pro-

Brauner: In almost all countries the producer reaches the final decision because the director is unable to distance himself from his material.

In one respect the television spokes-

man is undoubtedly right: television pro-

grammes would indeed be inadequate if

they did not include feature films. And no

one is trying to persuade the TV compa-

nies to stop screening cinema films alto-

gether. They have earned credit particu-

larly by showing premières of avant

And yet a programme such as that for

the 49th week of last year can only add

fuel to the present explosive situation.

During this week both channels acreened

a total of six feature films of which three

- Rosen für den Staatsanwalt (2nd Chan-

nel) Red River (1st Channel) and Moulin

Rouge (1st Channel) - are cinema suc-

For quite some time these problems

have no longer existed in the USA, the

Netherlands and Sweden. There, film and

television work hand in hand in an at-

mosphere of mutual cooperation, If, on

the other hand, this country is incapable

of at last pursuing a reasonable film pre-

licy, appointing the right people to the

appropriate bodies and putting an end to

unfair competition, then in the foresce-

able future the miserable position of the

film industry will become a catastrophe.

cesses, which are still box-office draws.

Can the producer reach an objective

Brauner: Of course. He wants the film to be a success.

Do you influence the director's work? Browner: I discuss every passage of dialogue, every scene, every character with the director, I look at the rushes every day. And when it comes to editing, we confer again so as to reach a joint decision.

Have you ever tried working with

Brauner: It is difficult for an established producer in this country to find a working relationship with a young director. The press preises them highly and they no longer know what they are doing. They thought they knew everything and have flopped. Their basic mistake was thinking that they ought not to cooperate with established producers. But one must listen to one's ieachers.

Have you got a favourite film?

Brauner: The most beautiful and the most human film which I have ever seen in my life was When the Crones Fly. I have had it screened in my home seven times. (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 December 1968)

Beskles his work as a journalist he found time to act in stage plays and cabaret shows. In 1950 ha joined the staff of the

Walther Kianlehn, author and theatre critic, died suddenly in his flat in

bein in Berlin, and by 1924 he was on

the stall of the Berliner Tageblatt, one

of the most influential newspapers in the

the widest circulation in Berlin, and in

which his concise pungent style had

However dueply Walther Kiaulchn

was embroiled in the whirl of daily

events, he never ceased in his search

for a broader vision, reviewing past

achivements and failures and looking to

the future. From his extensive knowledge

he was ever anxious to give a true pic-

Kiaulehn showed himself from another

side in 1932 with his book Lehnaus Trast-

Die eisernen Engel appeared, and uncon-

greater freedom to develop.

ture of events.

Munich, aged 68.

Everyday life in the slums of the Kreuz-

moves them and what they say in ordenary conversation, though admittedly

With sharp insight, Ulrick Schamon has recognised that these young men are typical representatives of the discontent ed younger generation, as found in West Berlin as a whole and particularly in Kreuzberg. He has recorded the re-dity of West Berlin and has set the music to mostly documentary camera work.

libel und Gelächterbuch (he also wrote under this pseudonym). Two years later plement the pictures.

(RIEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 7 December 1960)

### Left-wing artists leap to action in Berlin YOUNG REFORMERS GAIN LITTLE SUPPORT

Trankfurier Rundschan

Klaulchn's friends and colleagues saw it policy is being pursued in West him in such good form of late that at first A Berlin, from the left. Young painters few of them believed the news. Indeed, and graphic artists, sculptors, art students few had ever realised or believed that this and students are disgusted with what energetic writer and journalist was nearthey call the "art business" which in true copitalist style is lurning art into a pro-Walther Kiaulehn started out in life duct, abandoning real artists to the dicas an electrician, but was soon making tates of the market. a name for himself with the pen. He was

Discontent with the art industry is widespread. Lod by a group of young painters well-versed in sociology, the ng of West Berlin's art commuthe staff of the BZ am Mittag, which had nity has succeeded in reorganising the association representing the interests of graphic artists. Until now, policy was decided by the "established" elders, and it must be admitted that these were nelther very imaginative nor very active.

The lactical approach of the young artists was basically simple. They first joined the association, then at the annual meeting they kept the discussion going until the elders' strength failed them and they went home. When various malters eventually came to a vote the Left-wing element was in the major-

They secured the key positions. Now much will depend on what they have to offer. That they will not be willing to take anything allting down goes without

Similar tactics were employed by the left against the West Berlin Kunstverein. edly not very democratic. Associate members are not allowed to vots. This right is reserved for fully subscribing members, about thirty in number, and these are life members.

Again the left succeeded in forming a majority at the annual meeting. A motion to alter the statues of the association was adopted.

Now the subscribing members must decide what to do. They would be illadvised to reject the proposals of the left, as various long-established members attempted to do at the annual meeting.

One old gentleman cried pathetically, "Those who are bored can leave." Pro-

fessor Werner Haftmann said that the attitude of the opposition was "unusually childish." Other worthles lapsed into the patronising tone of "Now listen here, young man," as if these young men were not to be taken seriously.

Not one of the full members of the Kunstverein was prepared to take a stand on the resolutions tabled by the young reformers. Their refusal to discuss proposals to revise the Verein's statutes was indeed a sad sign of their own

What these young painters and sculptors envisage is a cooperative framework within the Kunstverein. In other words, all members whether subscribing or otherwise should get together and discuss planned exhibitions, purchases and measures to promote art in West

Professor Haltmann fears that such democratic processes within the association would lead to provincial trends in art. The reformers do not share this view and are confident that their better arguments will ultimately provail.

(Prankfurter Rundschau, 9 December 1963)



#### **EDUCATION**

### Universities clamour for more flexibility in managing their financial affairs

Basic Law states that art and science, teaching and research may be freely pur: ued. Admittedly this is only half the truth; to be accurate, the proviso "as long as they do not require any money should be added. When money, public money, is needed, the autonomy of academic justifutions is endangered.

A buildet covering one year states precisely how much may be spent on what, and a representative of the state, a curator or a vice-dancellor makes sure that the budget is adhered to. In addition, the expert supervision of education tumisters over economic and stalling matters as haid out in university legislation ensures that as for as anything involving money is concerned the universities are kept on a short lead.

For a long time universities have endured this short lead patiently, it is only recently that they have begun to strain at the leash and they are duing so all

the more insistently, the more expensive leaching and research become, the more ranidly costs increase and the more palpubly it is realised that all academic activities can be kept in a state of denendence and curtailed because of financial considerations.

ties is that the money paid out is always allocated for specific purposes. This is a result of the methods used for fiscal calculations. Money which is provided for professors can only be spent on professors, and if this is not possible because appointments procedures would be involved, then the money cannot be spent on enlarging an institute's library or purchasing technical equipment.

#### Hope for Ulm design college

Despite the decision of the Statigart Cabinet to close the Ulm College of Design on 31 December and to reopen it after as short a break as possible, there is reason to hope that the "continuous transition" into a more stable college. which locturers and students and the Filecution Ministry hope to achieve, may still be possible at the last moment.

On Friday 6 December, the Finance Committee of the Stuttgart state parliament had to decide on three motions offerting the College of Design. The National Democratic Party (NPD) had asked that the allocation for the college in the 1969 budget should be cancelled and that the college should linelly be abolished.

The Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) had submitted a motion suggesting that from January 1969 the college should continue to function as a state institute. The Christian Democratic Union (CDU) proposed That the 100,000 Marks for the College of Design should be retained conditionally

in other words the so-called re-lounding of the college for the 1969/70 winter semester must be effected and the will to continue supporting the college must exist, before the money is paid out. This is how the chairman of the Finance Committee, Frank (SPD), interprets the deci-

it is also appreciated that the College of Design needs up to 1.5 million Marks annually. The Finance Minister has explicitly stated that funds not anticipated in loudgetary plans will be granted to the college for unavoldable expenses, for instance money for the upkeep of buildings or to cover the costs of appointments ne-

The proposed commission of experts would be primarily responsible for dealing with the formal organisation, that is it is assured a firm place in the state's prepared to help financially and now that overall university plans.

Suggestions on this point, for example the idea of coordination with Sluttgart's technical college, have been too vague up to now. The fact that College of Design students do not need to have passed school-leaving examinations would obstruct complete coordination with the of a television university is clearly detechnical college. (This difficulty would be fined: because of overcrowding at unieliminated if in future the College of Design made admission conditional upon reduce the burden imposed on present the possession of a technical university

nance Committee has made known its de- in all subjects and for scientific courses.

One thing which annoys the universi-

sire and intention to retain a college of design in the state through its latest budget, one wonders whether the sponsor of the college, the Scholl Foundation, could not do something to help: for example, paying salaries, even il reduced salaries. between January and the autumn of 1969 until the new status of the college has

been firmly established.

il. "Tele-Uni"

ments on TV.

The foundation is giving serious thought to this matter, as was reported by executive member Zunisten (Ulin). Zumsten expressed special praise for the students, who have probably suffered greater hardship than lecturers because of conditions at the college since last February. The best and the really constructive sugdestions about the future of the College of Dosign, which despite everything remains a unique institution, have come from the students themselves, (it was recently rumoured that Often in Switzerland was interested in taking over the

One can only hope that matters will take a turn for the better.

graphic commentary on procedures in the

comfort of their own rooms. Students may

also be able to watch diemical experi-

The television university is certainly

not a new idea conceived by the 2nd

Channel. But now that comparable ex-

periments have been conducted in other

countries, now that the government is

legal documents on the possible status

of a TV university have been put for-

ward, realisation of these bold television

For a start "a series of programmes

orientated towards university studies" is

due to begin next autumn. The concept

versities, television is to be exploited to

A television university would be par-

plans is a good deal more likely.

further education establishments.

(Suddentsche Zollnug, 7 December 1968)

Another point is that at the moment budgetary plans may only be concluded for the duration of one year. The "production costs" of a university are, by their very nature, long-term investments and therefore require long-term plan-

At present if a university does not distribute the funds granted to it, it runs the risk that contributions for a particular purpose will be scratched from its next year's budget. Consequently, shortly before the end of the budgetary your all universities try to spend unused funds on something or other, and this dues not always lead to rational expend-

A third reason for many difficulties is the division of university administration into a self-administrative department responsible for teaching and research and an economic and staff administrallon section, which disposes of funds.

The more money research, teaching and training require, the more important it becomes for expert decisions to be reached and to ensure that all those who are party to decision-making bring their experlise to bear.

This is becoming increasingly realised, and recent drafts for university lagislation have certainly been directed towards creating a unified administration with a permanent executive body and towards giving individual departments more influence on budgetary prosupals.

A synoptical review of recent regulations concerning central administrative bodies, budget proposals, supervision and the preambles to university legislation r proposed bills, drawn up by the Federal Republic Vice-chancellors' Conference and recently made public, provides interesting conclusions on the present stage of developments.

In addition, and the Vice-chancellors' Conference agrees on this point, universities can anticipate that the reform of budgetary law initiated by the government will result in further loosening of the universities' budgetary straight-jacket.

The Federal government has put forword three bills which are intended to transform the traditional financial policy

aimed merely at covering necessities into a modern "organised financial policy," and to eliminate the difficulties created by the medium-term financial planning because of budgetary legislation.

The first bill involves an amendment to Basic Law which will smooth the way for reforms, the second establishes principles for harmonising the budgetary legislation of the central government and the Federal states; and the third bill proposes new Federal budget regulations which would replace the Reich Budget Act of 1922 which is still valid.

A report commissioned by the Vicechancellors' Conference and drawn up by the Tübingen lawyer Professor Thomas Opportuant comes to the conclusion that universities would have good reason for welcoming the development envisaged In the reform hills.

In order to ensure that the new possibilities would also be exploited in favour of universities, Professor Oppermann suggests that the bill should include a clause relating to universities which would replace the Reich Builget Act monising budgetary law.

#### Working arrangements

According to this clause, entries in budgetary plans for universities would be dealt with from the point of view of both interested parties and could be transferred to the next year's budget. Limiting clauses, which propose that funds granted could only be distributed with the permission of the Finance Ministers concorned, should be restricted to "exceptional cases of unavoidable necessity."

If the financial planning council proposed in the harmonisation legislation deals with measures intended to promote academic activities, then two representatives elected by members of the Arts, Science and Research Council, the Max Planck Society, the Research Association and the Vice-chanchellers' Conference should take part in dicussions,

The Federal Republic Vica-diancellois' Conference agrees with the view expressed in this report. It is also convinced that mutually adaptable and transferable budget entries would be more beneficial for universities than the jump sum subsidies, which have been much discussed of tale because they can involve the risk of overall cuts in subsidios.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMPINES SORNTAGSBLATT,

# Second channel makes

Whereas today medical students crane their necks to get a look at a "case", in a few years time a single television caof original research. mera may provide students with a photo-

Channel, harbours no illusions as to the possibilities and limits of a tele-uni: "We will never be able to replace universitles; we merely want to ease their task. This presupposes that universities recognise what is taught by the television university. We do not want to arouse any false hopes which would only cause dis-

At the same time Professor Holzamer siresses the importance of personal encounters between teachers and students. Thus, in addition to the television programmes, seminars and contact points would have to be initiated at universities so that the material taught per television could be revised and intensified.

cratic Bundesiag member Dr Berthold Martin, who is also a member of the 2nd Channel board of governors, Federal Minister of Research Gerhard Stollenberg approved in principle "appropriate financial participation by the government" in the middle of October last year.

An existing university could establish an institute for television teaching and the 2nd Channel would simply act as an intermediary making its equipment available to the university.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 November 1968)

MEDICINE

No. 352 - 7 January 1966

### Disadvantages of plaster casts

DEGENERATION SYMPTOMS IN THE BONES

Frontfacter Albertagine ZEITUMS LUR DEUTSCHLAUD

In the old days orthopedists freated many diseases of the limbs by immobilisation in plaster, often for several months; this applied, for example, to congenital dislocation of the hip-joint, hone operations and resetting congenital contractures of the limbs such as club-feet or talipes calcaneus.

Small children who were immobilised in a pelvic plaster-cast for more than twelve weeks often suffered spontaneous fractures more frequently than usual. In addition, symphysis, glenoid cavily and convex articular surface often developed

These modifications used to be assoclated with an innute interiority of the osseous tissue, which was thought to account for all limb deformities and also inflammatory, degenerative Illnesses. Disturbances in bone growth following Injuries during childhood were partially due to inappropriate use of plaster of Paris.

Josephin Eichler, lecturer and senior orthopedic specialist at the Justus Lielig University in Giessen, has made a thorough study of the causes of this lone atrophy. He was recently awarded the 5,000-Mark Heine Prizo by the Federal Republic Orthopedic Society for his inrestigations

As part of his study, Eichter expertmented on uninca-pigs of various ages, the animals were put in pelvic plastercosts for between two and six weeks. Even alter only two weeks' immobilisation, the subsequent examination of the leg revealed considerable modifications

The leg growth of the youngest experimental animals was reduced by four millimetres; as a result of plaster treatment, slightly older "adolescent" animals displayed a reduced growth of 1.6 milli-

to carillage and bones.

After only one week in plaster, the tensile strength of the leg is reduced by 20 per cent, after three weeks it drops by 50 per cent, and after six weeks in plaster it amounts to a more 33 per cent of the original value, immobilisation also reduces the hardness of the smallest areas of the hone surface.

X-ray measurement of sections of leg hone from which plaster had been removed after only two weeks trealment showed a 53-per-cent reduction in the home trahecula surface. Decomposition of bone trabecula in growing animals occurs chiefly during the first few weeks of immobilisation; the decomposition of bone contex, on the other hand, progresses con-Adrably more slowly.

Weighing un-plastered small sections of bong cortex demonstrated mineral losses of between 10.8 and 14.6 per cent of the bone tissue still present. Immobilisation also increases the amount of calcium excreted in faeces, and phosphorus

**DEUTSCHE WELLE** 

Voice of Germany

Daily programmes in English.

Asia/Australasia 08.45

charge on application to

West Africa®

Central Africa

Time GMT

21.10 03.00

16.45

Broodcusts by Davische Walls Relay Station in Africa

Further information concerning transmissions

with details of programmes and frequencie

and of other services in 28 languages as well as the publication "Hallo Friends" — issued every other month — are obtainable free of

DEUTSCHE WELLE, P.O. Box 344,

5 Köln . Federal Republic of Germany

Melre-bon

13-16-19 19-31-41 25-31 16-19

16.89 m

31.36 m

25.46 m 30.82 m

25-31-49 25-31-49 19-25-31 16-19-25

excretion also increases slightly, whilst the potassium balance remains positive.

On the basis of his clinical and experimental experience, Eidder recommends various measures to reduce osteoporosis, that is the complications caused by degeneration of firm osseous tissue. For instance, a plastercast should only be applied if it is absolutely necessary.

If immobilisation in plaster is prescribed. it should be remembered that with small children complications can arise as a result of inactivity osteoporosis within a fow months. In the long run, therefore, surgical treatment is often much more beneticial than several months in plaster to correct malformations of the limbs.

Malformations on both sides of the body should either be surgically remedied during a single operation, or the second deformity should only be operated upon after breaking off immobilisation. If limbs need to be immobilised for long periods, consideration should be given as to whether temporary immobilisation in clinical apparainses would be sufficient.

When operating upon sovere infantile malformations, restoring the functioning of the limb is decisive at first. Once children are able to walk and hold onto things, sufficient bone substance will be formed through stress and movement. After a few years osteoporosis is scarcely evident, and then cosmelic surgery can be carried out.

During the first few days after plaster has been removed, bones are more likely to break. Passive exercises should, therefore, be avoided at all costs. Children should not be expected to do too much when performing active exercises. Pain should be avoided as far as possible.

More difficult exercises should only be prescribed if X-ray plates show that the growth centres can withstand stress Childran who refuse to run after long periods of immobilisation may still have weak

Degeneration symptoms in the bones as a result of enforced immobilisation are marked in adults as in children. But formative modifications arise after a few weeks. Operations on bones and limbs, which allow patients to move soon after surgical treatment because of artificial insertion of convex articular surfaces or stable fixation of hones-stable osteosynthesis-are far easier for patients to bear than operations on the skeleton which require lengthy immobilisation in plaster of Paris.

(Frankfurier Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 Dacember 1966)

### Godsend for people with weak hearts

At least 30,000 people would not be pacemaker had not been developed. This equipment, which is about the size of a hox of matches, enables its wearers to lead on eight-volt life. This is the current by means of which a "tired" heart is encouraged to heat by constant electric impulses, if the natural stimulation mechanisus no longer innetion.

But this apparatus has one grave disadvantage: the batteries which produce the eight-volt current last at hest for two years. Now this problem of providing energy also seems to have been solvedby a blo-gatvanic cardiac pacemaker.

At the fourth annual conference of the Federal Republic Society for Medical and Blological Electronics in Munich, Dr Max Schaldadi (Il Physical Institute of the West Berlin Technical University) explained the novel apparatus. It is an electrolytic pacemaker which, as was reported in the Medical Tribune, has already been inserted in fourteen patients and been tested for over nine months.

This piece of equipment solves the problem of providing constant stimulation in a very neat way: the body itself produces the required voltage. In principle, the mechanism works on very similar lines to the natural sequence of events.

If a person has a healthy heart the stimulation waves, which are discharged by the heart and force it to contract, with the electrolytic pacemaker tissue fluid from subcutaneous fatty tissue and the muscular apparatus is used to produce the necessary voltage between two electro-chemically dissimilar metals-the galvanic principle, which applies to every battery, is imitated in the living organism: hence the description bio-galvanic.

The pacemaker, provided with energy by the body, has one zinc diloride and one silver chloride electrode. The complete apparatus weighs 43 grams, about as heavy as a large letter, and at first it was quadrangular, now it is like a flat cylinder and is 40 millimetres in diameter and 13 millimetres thick, about as big as a round pill box.

At first the siluminter operated without voltage regulator so that the impulse frequency was unstable. Then the researchors at West Berlin's Technical University developed a new version; the main difference between this and the previous apparatus is that it has a stop-regulator, which chops up the voltage and simultancousty acts as a transformer.

The device also has condensors for alternating voltage, recilfying current and storage purposes as well as the usual pacemaker circuit. A field-effect transistor also involves a voltage regulator, which helps to increase the voltage for the stop-

> Three years of research preceded the development of the biognivanic pacemaker. Because of the success achieved with the apparata already inserted, fifteen

regulator to an initial strength of 5.5 v.

Kieler Nachrichten LANDESZEHUNG FUR SCHLEEWIG-HOLBIELN

more insertions are to be undertaken as soon as possible. Of the original fourteen, only one did not work because it was inserted subcutaneously and attached to a previous cable system, which caused

The insertion of a pacemaker is more effective in the pectoral muscle than in the subcutaneous tissue, as well "moistened" tissue is more suitable. If the anyarales is used constantly for a year, one gram of zinc is given off by the electrode and this is oxidised by a galvanic process.

If diffusion conditions are favourable. the zinc oxidises more easily. No toxic reactions were observed in patients or experimental animals, though insertions did cause minor tissue modifications, which were only painful if the device was inserted subcutaneously.

(Kleier Nachtichten, 5 December 1968)



#### elevision's favourite professor, zoo director Bernhard Grzimek, is in for some competition. Preparations are now preparations for television university underway at the 2nd Channel headquarters in Mainz for a truly contrasting programme called Television University, or as director Karl Holzamer prefers to call

It would be the first university to concentrate entirely on leading to the exclusion

Karl Holzamer, director of the 2nd

Finally, as before all examinations would have to be taken at existing universities, because only the present universities are entitled to confer degrees. The enormous financial outlay involved Now that the Baden-Württemberg Fi- ticularly useful for introductory lectures justified if as many universities as posin setting up a tele-uni would only be sible introduced accompanying seminars,

since the 2nd Channel programmes would be screened throughout the Federal Re-

At the insistence of Christian Demo-

tween the government and Federal states on the establishment and extension of universities" dated 18 February 1968, the central government could cover fifty per cent of the investment costs of a television university. A pre-requisite, however, would be close cooperation with an existing university, as envisaged by the Hamburg lawyer Professor Werner Thleme in a report on "Legal Aspects of a Television University.

THE ECCNOMY

### Law of injegration is world-wide

BY ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER DR. KARL SCHILLER



International division of labour is by Ino means a theoretical demand or a programme only. It is the only possible way to satisfy the demands of world population increases. It is also the prerequisite for the full exploitation of the advantages of productivity and of progress in the technological and economic

From this follows that exports are by no means a higher value in themselves although they represent a considerable growth element. This is no less true of imports. For exports must always be understood as the source providing the money to pay for imports. Therefore, whoever is in favour of an increase in

exports must also be in favour of higher The inflationary tendencies in some major imports.

Moreover, in view of the close integration in today's international economy, it is not possible in the long run that a country seeks full employment and internal stability at the cost of equilibrium in the field of foreign trade and payments. A "beggar-my-neighbour" policy can never be upheld. For surpluses on goods and services of one country are always confronted with equally large deficits of other countries.

The state of external disequilibrium is also disadvantageous for a surplus country. If it pursues a reasonable policy it will therefore pursue of its own accord the policy of a good creditor. At the same time, deficit countries will obviously press for higher imports of goods and larger exports of capital by surplus

The Federal Republic whose surplus trading position has been the consequence of the recession of 1966/67 has accelerated also the growth of imports by its active economic policy. Moreover, it has increased its exports of capital which with a tendency towards longer terms come up to almost 9,000 million Marks in 1968.

A fact frequently forgotten is that this country has an adverse basic balance. The surpluses accrue in the balance of irade. It is shown here that although the revival of business activity has led to an accelerated growth of imports, exports on the other hand have risen at an

It has been this development which has led to the demand raised by various circles to upvalue the Mark. This entailed large-scale speculative movements. lic will export capital also in 1969. though of course not to the extent of

Copital exports cannot be regarded as a means to achieve equilibrium in the balance of payments. Another of their functions is to safeguard industrial structures. For that reason, direct investments are of great importance. They should therefore play an ever greater role within the capital exports of the Federal Republic. For they too eventually serve international division of labour.

However, the question of a promotion of investments abroad by general tax reliefs which is frequently put cannot be so easily answered. Whosver contemplates an extension to industrialised countries of tax reliefs applying to investments in developing countries must keep in mind that this may lead to

It is impossible for the Federal government on the one hand to grant a bonus for investments in new industries in this country's coalmining areas and at the same time to give tax incentives to direct investments in neighbouring countries.

Apart from this, exports of capital as such must always be seen under the perspective of investment requirements at home. Long-term growth policy in a highly industrialised economy demands a great input of capital.

Foreign trade policy must take into account all these factors. It must see to it that the advantages of international division of labour must become effective

In doing so, it must neither impede long-term prospects of development nor must it disturb the process of adaption by too abrupt a change. In addition, the law of integration is world-wide. Therafore, any association of countries to form homogeneous markets like those of the European Communities must adapt itself to the world-wide economic process. Last of all, however, it must not impede progress. butes considerably to the reduction of

(Photo: Archiv/Darchberer

Undustrickutier, to Dacomber 1968)

After political setbacks—Introduction East Berlin made major trade in Czechoslovakia-the Federal Republic by making certain concessions has taken n few steps in the direction that was anticinated by the 1966 government policy statement. It was announced then that Bast Berlin's account with the Bundesbank "the Federal government is auxious to at the end of this year, and another sixty extend the volume of intra-German trade. million at the end of next year. With this which cannot be called foreign trade. We money East Berlin will buy machinery. want to ease tensions, not intensify them. Petrol and diesel oil will be supplied We want to span the rifts, not deepen from now on under normal conditions. them. Thus it is our wish to make every

Restrictions and obstacles placed in the way of this policy by the East Berlin government have not shaken the determination of the Federal government to do the right thing. Bonn has now made great concessions to East Berlin to ensure that at least trade ties between both parts of Germany are maintained and developed. Before this could be done an old hone of contention had to be removed.

effort to improve relations with our fellow

countrymen in the other part of Ger-

Until a new law was introduced in 1964, with reference to the Common Market, the production and refining of crude oil in this country enjoyed various benefits.

Only temporary aid measures, however, were provided under the new law. The Soviet Zone continued to demand the old preferential treatment to the extent of 129 Marks per ton of petrol, as well as 200 million Marks as retrospective payment for losses incurred since the new legislation was introduced.

For a long time both sides refused to compromise on this point. By the terms of the original law the Soviet Zone could barter potrol and diesel oil against machinery and other vital products.

A compromise has, however, now been the spanner in the works of inter-zonel agreed. The Federal government has un-

concessions by Bonn

Supplies are expected to be worth fifty million Marks next year.

The East Berlin government probably agreed to this compromise in the hope of gaining access more readily to another subsidised sector. Nowhere can Soviet Zone farmers receive a better price for their produce than in the Federal Repub-

Worth noting are the agreements on supplies of machinery until 1975, for the duration, that is, of the Soviet Zone's laest development programme. These underline both sides' interest in a long-term exchange of goods.

Higher interest-free credit reserves (swing) combined with the termination been under discussion for some time. The swing level now agreed-25 per cent of the value of Soviet Zone deliveries last year-must be deemed a great concession on Bonn's part.

In the present circumstances much will depend on how willing the communist side, on the basis of the new agreements. ta to increase intra-German trade, Last year's figures are not very encouraging. Trade stagnated at 2,700 million Marks, and 1968 is not expected to have been

much better. In the past politics have always been trade. Communist ideology prescribes dertaken to pay in sixty million Marks to that "the socialist community of nations"

must be capable of solving its own problems. Sensible economists, who wish o utilise the international division of labour in the interests of their own welfare. are always open to the charge of "treason" in the face of such narrow-minded and egocentric principles.

industrialised countries too, where price

increases of between four and five per

cent are no exception, had to be kept

away from the Federal Republic where,

for two years, a relative price stability

For that reason, the Federal govern-

ment has taken fest action through taxa-

tion measures as a safeguard against

external influences. It appreciates very

much that the Bundestag on its part has

passed the legal provisions by an accel-

The advantage of this system over a

revaluation of the Mark is obvious; taxa-

tion measures are limited in time and

are more flexible. This is of great impor-

tance in the light of the Federal Repub-

lic's international economic situation and

of the economic development in major

Our partners in the Group of Ten have

appreciated the policy of the Federal

government in the three days' monetary

conference held in Bonn, Incidentally

the deficit countries as well as the sur-

plus countries have indicated their will-

inquess to make an effective contribution

to the stability of the international mo-

netary system by pursuing an appro-

Due to the new measures, this coun-

try's surplus position will presumably

diminish by 4,000 to 5,000 million Marks

in the course of the coming year. This

corresponds to about one third of the

With this the Federal Republic contri-

the international balance of payments

imbalance, Naturally, the Federal Repub-

priate and concerted economic policy.

has been ruling.

erated procedure.

industrialised countries

present surplus.

In this climate—the ideology still holds -limits are set to the future development of intra-German trade. The again more centralised East Berlin economic policy, however, needs a stopgap margin of deveiopment to compensate for losses when its five-year plans fall short of their targets. This stopgap besides papering over the flaws in the communist system must also contain the inevitable decline in growth rates following the politically predestined overcommitment of industry and trade in the Eastern Bloc.

In this context East Berlin is continually reminded of the value of inter-zonal trade. Bonn is of course interested in expanding the market for political reasons. The greater the volume of trade the more secure will be the approach routes to Ber-

Besides, the smaller the prosperity gap between both parts of Germany the less tension there will be. Professor Karl Schiller, the Minister of Economic Affairs, expressed this hope at a recent meeting of the Bundestag all-German committee.

Before the new agreements were reached the Federal government had made a number of unilateral concessions to East Berlin. One such is a Federal guarantee for long-term capital goods supplies. A company was set up to promote the financing of industrial plant. The order cancellation clause for deliveries to the Soviet Zone was abolished in 1967.

The number of quota restrictions was reduced. More goods can be procured from the Soviet Zone on the basis of open tenders. The Pederal government this your also issued general trade permits instead of the separate permits that had been previously required.

The new director of the trust company for inter-zonal trade, Willy Kleindlenst, negotiated the new agreements, scoring his first success in East Berlin. He will remain the Ministry of Economic Affairs' inter-zonal trade expert.

Professor Schiller has called the new arrangement the "central lovel" between Bonn and East Berlin. By all accounts, this level is now functioning well. It remains to be seen what advantages can be gained from talks at higher levels. In this respect East Berlin must make the first

Of more immediate importance is the extent to which the East Berlin government will for its part be prepared to make compromises. The Federal government has repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that efforts to increase the volume of trade are continually being foiled or obstructed by inadequate transport, communications and payments facilities in the

East Berlin's efforts to Improve the system in central Europe contrast sharply with its endeavours to achieve international recognition. In the Federal Repubtic a businessmen can within a few seconds reach a colloague or a customer in many Western European countries. A connection with the Soviet Zone of Germany often takes longer than a call to a developing country at the other end of the earth.

While East Berlin is busy printing visa The prices agreed with the Soviet forms Western European customs officials Union are reported to be only a few are removing controls. What or where is the world status that East Berlin is so anxious to achieve?

(DIA WELT, 10 December 1958)

INDUSTRY

No. 352 - 7 January 1969

### Willy Korf - shrewd steel industrialist

GAMBLING ON HIGHER STEEL CONSUMPTION

Willy Korf, the shrewd outsider in the sleet industry, caused much headshaking two years ago when he built a modern rolling mill for bar stock in Kehl on the Rhing. Now, just to prove that this was not the only trick in the bag, he completed within eight months an entire electric steel mill with a continuous casting plant for the manufacture of raw steel and semi-linished products, besides a brand new rod mill.

With its own supplies of natural sicel Badisdie Stahlwerke (BSW) in Kehl is now an integrated iron and steel producing enterprise. The electric steel plant, the heartlef the concern, is one of the most modern in Europe.

The Korf group-the holding company is Korf industrie und Handel in Baden-Baden-now have all the facilities they need in the BSW rod plant. Korl's "miniature" stee! mill will have an annual output of 400,000 tens in the electric steel plant and a marimum 400,000 tons of bar stock and rolled wire in its two rolling mills. Together, this will represent one per cent only of this country's sleel output of forty million tons annually.

The giants in the Ruhr therefore need not fear the dwarf in Kehl, for the present at least. BSW is, however, this

Despite a sluggish economy last year motorists in this country consumed

more petrol than motorists in other Euro-

posn countries. Figures issued by Dont-

sche Shell show that 12.4 million tons of

petrol flowed last year from the 46,300

filling stations in this country, and via

the supply sources of large-scale consu-

mers, into 12.6 million private vehicles.

Military vehicles accounted for about

Second on the petrol consumption list

was Great Britain with 12.3 million tons.

Far behind in third place came France

with 0.9, followed by Italy with 7.2 and

Sweden with 2.4 million tons. A total of

53.7 million tons of petrol was consumed

by vehicles last year in the thirteen EEC

A comparison of petrol consumption in

Europe and America shows that Euro-

pean motorists are less inclined to waste

petrol. The 212.2 million tons used be-

Russians buy

our steel

arge orders for cold-rolled thin sheet

Lihave been placed in recent weeks by

Further supplies were considered in re-

cent talks with Soviet officials. In the

matter of prices the Soviet buyers had no

choice but to accept the quotations of

Pederal Republic plants which are now

profiting from the general uplift in the

economy and will be working in some

cases at full capacity until the third

quarter of 1969, according to reliable

(Hannovursdie Allgemeine, 29 November 1988)

TOUTCES.

the Soviet Union with this country's steel

Earl to be 150,000 to 200,000 tons.

300,000 tons.

and Ella countries.

Leading petrol consumers

Deutscho Wochenzeltung: 

country's largest supplier of reinforced concrete rounds, accounting for twenty

Willy Korf was borne along on the conviction that the future of the steel industry will not be determined entirely by large concerns, whose huge facilities are very susceptible to market fluctuations. He maintains that smaller companies are well able to survive on today's market because they are more flexible and even superior to the mammoth enterprises in having lower production costs.

Overall capital investment of the Kehl concern-including the bar stock plant that went into operation in 1966-is placed at 250 Marks per ton of annual production, Herr Koif considers this an extremely good average. The lowest known figure for conventionally integrated steel mills is 1,000 Marks per ton of annual

Speaking at the opening of the new plant, Herr Korl said that the decision to

tween New York and San Francisco last

year was four times the amount consumed

in the EEC and Ella together and eight-

een times greater than the total for the

Canada needed 16.8 million tons last

year, considerably more than the Feder-

al Republic, Japan, which has outstripped

this country in oil consumption gener-

ally, is still a developing country in

petrol consumption, Last year, consump-

Brankfutter Rundschau, 4 December 1968)

tion was estimated at 10.7 million tons.

#### expand his company into an independent steel mill was influenced by price policy and the supply restrictions of various sales offices (Kontors) for rolled products. These would not have allowed him to meet his full needs of raw material at "reasonable prices" with Federal Republic

The only alternative was to order more material from French companies. This arrangement has worked out well for the

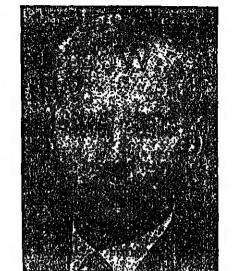
BSW plant is doubtless well situated at the Strassbourg-Kehl central point of Europe. This country's southern market is right at its door, other consumer centres as well as export harbours at the mouth of the Rhine can easily be reached by boat. Supplies of raw material in the middle of the southern scrap from inclustry present no problems.

#### American participation

Early in 1968 Willy Korf planted to reorganise the Kehl production plants by Incorporating four subsidiaries into Badischo Stahlwurke. The Korf holding company, Industric and Handel took over 7.5 million Marks' worth of common stock from the fifteen-million-Mark share capital of Badische Stahlwerke.

The same amount of preference shares with a bitherto undisclosed dividend guarantee is held by the Investitions- und Handelsbank in Frankfurt, Returns this year of the Kehl plant, comloving 750 workers, amounted to 110 million Marks. compared with 100 million Marks last year. Turnover in 1969 is expected to climb to 140 million Marks. Along with other plant in the group, returns of 160 million this year and 200 million Marks in 1969 are expected.

Willy Korf has no intention of marking time in Kehl. He is looking to the future and is reported to be planning another 300,000-ton Korf-style electrical steel and rolling will in Humburg harbour. In this



Willy Korf

project be will probably join forces with an American partner.

This will be Hamburg's first iron and steel producing industry and will be known as Hamburg Stahlwerke, the estimated cost of the mill is 60 to 75 million

As in the case of Kehl, the availability of scrap seems to have been an important factor in Korf's decision to build in Hamburg. The transport facilities of the nort of Hamburg for iron sponge and ore also enhanced the value of a site in that city.

The David of the steel industry is also looking towards the deep-see harbours of Holland that can accommodate heavy ore vessels and are supplied with cheap natural gas. Gero Herr Korl thinks the opportunities are favourable for the direct refining of iron are to iron sponge pellets which, besides scrap, could be used in electric furnaces and would be on a parwith pig fron.

With these plans for expansion the prosent outsider in the steel industry wants to show that small companies too can increase the pace of progress in the steel sector without great capital investment in research, and without technical blus. Willy Korf is counting on higher shed consumption. He believes that the way to success in the sleet industry is not showposted sololy by the giont concerns that have dominated the market until now.

CHRIST UND WELT, 29 November 1998

#### Ti----- there amended actions aballance DISCOUNT STOTES TEPTESETH SELLOUS CHARLETTE to the retail trade

In a two-year spurt that came as a sur-Aprise to most retailers in this country discount stores have expanded to claim four per cent of overall turnover in the retail sector. Gross returns of this country's 350 large-scale discount stores, covering a floor space of nine million square fret are estimated this year at roughly 6,000 million Marks.

Extensive market surveys forecast a bright future for these markets that are relatively new in this country. In a few display. years they are expected to account for eight per cent of sales. Until now, department stores have vir-

tually had the retail market to themselves. Great changes have taken place in the past two years. Today, small traders in the food and non-foud sectors are cooperating with

major department stores against the encroadments of the discount stores. This is clear from various unambiguous statements by representatives of both Their fears are not unfounded. It must

be remembered that the discount stores dollars below the normal export quota- this year nearly absorbed retailers' tions for third countries. The current rate entire growth rate of 4,000 million Marks. for cold-rolled sheet is 115 dollars per ton. Discount stores have the edge over

their competitors in prices that are ten to use of self-service methods, also in the

Hannoversche Presse

fifteen per cent lower than in ordinary stores. The markets compensate for this with an enormous range of products in which the emphasis is not on elegance of

buildings. Capital costs can thus be reduced to 12 to 42 Marks per square foot of floor space.

Retail stores especially in city centres cannot afford to plan as haphazardly. Here costs are much higher because the emphasis is on pleasant surroundings.

Discount stores are found on the fringes of densely populated areas. They offer spacious parking facilities, thus saving customers precious time looking for parking space near retail stores that are often quite a way in from the street.

Over 85 per cent of discount store customers come in cars. Other benefits that are reflected in prices are the full not expected to last.

case of non-food articles, and attractive terms of delivery resulting from a high bulk turnover. Many experts maintain, however, that

limits have already been set to the expansion of discount stores. It is said to be a question of time until this system is also integrated into the overall retail

In the event, discount stores have a chance of survival only when they, firstly, are of a certain size (at least several thousand square feet of floor space), and, secondly, have a wide circle of customers.

With markets expanding to all parts of the Federal Republic competition among them is becoming very keen. Other retail enterprises hope to turn this rivalry to their own benefit and also the fact that consumers, with purchasing power on the increase, will not be content with theap products or an inefficient service network and advisory service.

Many retailers advance the view that within a few years discount stores will enter a phase of consolidation, so that the gap between the various sectors of the retail trade will gradually close. The present boom in these markets at any rate is

(Hannoversche Presse, 27 November 1968)

MYOUTH

## Young people very ready to get to know each other

Voung people in France and this coun- hard hit older generation, is only too paths their parents trod. Twenty-three first hand. This is something quite differyears after the ressation of hostilities in ent for the older generation. the Second World War young people in both countries have a saner view of neighbourliness than did the previous

This view was expressed by 60 per cent of the French people questioned, 8 per cent more than to 1963, and in the Federal Republic the figure remained more or less constant compared with the 1963 ligure at 63 per cent, according to a report released recently by the Biolefeld Englid Institute in this country and the Institut Français d'Opinion in Paris, The reports were prepared at the request of officials handling the affairs of Federal Republic-French youth exchange pro-

Both Institutes interviewed average young people between the ages of 15 and 24 and questioned them on matters concerning the neighbourliness existing between France and this country.

The main point that appeared from despite political differences over the past five years, there was still considerable readiness from young people on both sides to get to know each other by direct contacts. Debates concerning Britain's entry into the Common Market had also done little to diminish this attitude, according to both institutes,

The younger generation that has frequently been called sceptical and clearheaded but which is also much more sight comes to young people in this

A LUCKY CATCH...

Places send me your folders on Germany.

Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr (DZF), Frankfurt a. M.

That's what it will be, your 1969 holiday in the Federal Republic of Germany!

Warm hospitality, many tourist attractions, a great wealth of historic monuments

and art treasures, charming folklore events, this is what an exciting programme

offers you for this year's stay in Germany. Send this coupon today for the latest

information and free brochures full of practical advice on carefree travel in . . .

GERMANY

YOUR COUNTRY FOR THE PERFECT HOLIDAY

Apply for folders with information on Germany by mailing the coupon to:

Dautsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr (DZF), Frankfurt a. M., Beethovenstraße 69.

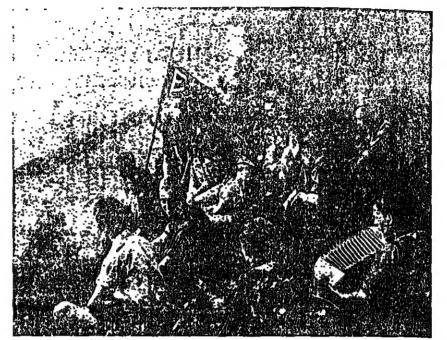
I try are eager not to follow in the ready to get to known how things are at

A total of 83 per cent of the young people in this country and 86 per cent in France in 1968 expressed the wish to get to know the young people in the neighbouring country "in order to understand them better." Since the commencement of youth exchanges between this country and France in 1963 these figures show an increase in the Pederal Republic of 14 por cent and in France an Increase of 10 per

Statistics show that in 1968 thirty per cent of the 8 million young people between the ages of 15 and 24 in this country visited France whilst only 19 per cent of their 6 million french counterparts visited this country. Although these figures show increases they indicate clearly, and particularly as regards France, that youth exchanges have had

Today a young lad from this country is likely to ogle a pretty French girl, but It is not so likely that he will embrace her. The French girl is diarming and leminine but she can be shrill and a shrew just like anywhere else. The German boy can be a little over exuberant and perhops he will go a little too far in his amorous advances. Then the French girl is all confusion and the German boy blushes red with embarassment.

These two are not the only ones to get mixed up in loving. Admiration at first broad-minded and uninhibited than the country not only for the French but also



Young people from this country with young people from France

for the British. Taking comparisons among eight na-

tions for the young people of this country the French come fourth behind Austrians, the Dutch and the Biltish.

The French are a little more reserved. Britain is the most popular with them, then Holland, the US, Italy, Austria and Spain. The Federal Republic does not appear until the seventh place. The French have the least admiration for the

Basically these findings are the same as in 1963. What is important to note is that for young people in this country and in France there has been a decline in the number of enswers given in showing a "very good" or "good" opinion of the neighbouring country.

These conclusions are malter for any number of books, it shows clearly that there is a temperamental and mental difference between the two peoples that in the past has been disastrous and which currently does much to prevent total political understanding. There are recullections of the past that need more time than a decade or so to erased from the mind. Finally there is also the influence of current political opinions which provide books for old-remembered differences to hang on. All this can be summed up in the confusion that exists for people in this country and the French.

Young Frenchmen and young people here are also burdened with these old

When the French were asked their opinion of the young people in this country they said they found them, "hardworking, hospitable and intelligent." The



teplies from the other side were not so flattering. To young people in this country the French are considered to be "arrogant and presumptuous, servile and uncritical, dour and humourless."

Young people in the Federal Republic the coin cannot be ignored. To so many young people in this country French youth is generally "superficial and frivo- point of view. lous, arrogant and presumptuous, as well

There was a surprising unanimity between young people of this country and ing questions of culture and economics. (The comparisons were made with ten countries.) When the young people from the ten countries were asked which netion had developed most sconomically the answer was unamimously the Federal

for the Austrians, and believe it or not, had the most important modern literature and that the Federal Republic had the most highly developed industrical structure. Dissent came into things when films were mentioned. Young people from this country seem to think that the French. as well as the Swedes, produce the best in modern cinema. Young French people proised the Italians in this respect. As regards the "best music" all ten nations gave the laurels to what is surely the most unmusical nation in Europe-the British. But this was really a question of Badı versus the Beatles. What do the young people in the

Federal Republic and France think of the relations between the two countries? The answer to this question, which is intimately connected with the political relationships that exist between the two countries was the most informative aspect of the survey. The youth of this country is a little distillusioned. The French soom to keep them at arm's longth. in 1963 as much as 22 per cent of the French young people spoke of "an especially closu relationship", hive years later this percentage had dropped to 15. In the previous survey bit per cent-as opposed to 54 per cent in the 1968 survey-were of the opinion that the relationship with the Federal Ropublic should be the same as that with other states. In the latest survey 14 per cent of the French—two per cent more than in the 1963 comparisons -said that relationships with the Federal Republic should be cau-

Young people in the Federal Republic thought quite differently. Thirty-six per cent of them were in favour of an especially close relationship with Francethree per cent more than in the 1963 survey. 61 per cent, as opposed to 64 per cent in 1963, favoured relationships which were similar to those with other states. Only 2 per cent wanted to have a cautious policy with France, as opposed to three per cent in the previous figures.

The researchers who conducted the survey came to the conclusion that the contemporary deterioration in Federal Republic-French relationships over the last five years is a result of a general trend. "The more objective the questions posed to the young people, the more positheir contemporaries the other tive did it appear their basic attitudes side of the border as "bright, happy, kind were." This is obviously a munifestation and hospitable." But the other side of of the readiness of young people here and in France to come into contact with each other and try to understand each other's

Another point came from the survey. Either views bolween the two nations' young people are "shouting with delight from the skies" or are in a very "distress-French youth concerning matters involved ed" condition. One thing appeared with persistent regularity when the young people from both sides were interviewed. They all wanted to have more information about each other. That can be a good basis for a friendship that can sometimes be critical, and sometimes highly Republic. Everyone said that the French critical. (Frankfurler Rundschau, 3 Documber 1968)

makes innecliate sense to both basketball 1954, was the scene of competing criteria specialist and layman, the film goes on at its first international festival of sport on film and TV. Following in the feotto show the jubilation of the final stages steps of Grenoble, Cortina d'Ampezzo and of the game and the apex of victory. The Kranj this country has now devoted an final dieers are left to speak for themselves. Drama and Information are forged entire festival to sporting motifs, but Oberhausen this time proved that sport, into thrilling and calculated reportage, as was to be expected, is not in every Drama of another kind is conveyed by Stay Still While I Hit You, a golfing film in which Don Higgins of Great Britain

Sport and the screen are still

strange bedfellows

OBERHAUSEN SPORTS FILM FESTIVAL INAUGURATED

Fifty-three entries from among the 312 anbmitted from 32 countries were screened accompanied for the four days of the iestival by a retrospective of major older films, such as Ichikawa's Tokyo film, and an information programme.

respect a satisfactory subject.

Oberhausen, the home of an inter-national short film festival since

No. 352 - 7 January 1969

**SPORT** 

A jury that included Mexican comeraman Gabriel Figueron, who has worked for Bunuel on a number of occasions, Walther Schmieding, the future artistic director of West Berlin Festival, and Ultich Schamoni, a representative of this country's new wave of filmmakers, was overwhelmed by the variety of entries, ranging from educational, documentational and artistic films, reportage, feature and advertising to propaganda shorts from Cuba.

In talks formal and informal, the not outcome of which was to make the classification appear even more dublous, members of the jury and their supporters came out strongly against a kind of cataloguing that threatened to take the decisions out of their hands. This is understandable enough, yet when the time came to make awards a system of classiheation was employed that will be just as controversial in two years' time when, It can only be hoped, the festival is re-

The same distinction is bound to be down, it was said, between educational, W and cinema films, Educational films being made with slightly different mass he hand, they cannot be assessed in terms of cinema to such an extent as the other

This was plain enough at Oberhausen, as was the mobility of the TV film to represent actions competition on the cinema screen. TV comes off heat in its natural habitat. The medium may be the message but television sports films talled to put it across.

The jury did not rest on its laurels. its awards gave contour to the blurred concept of sports films. The Final Game by Gary Coldsmith of the United States headed the list of four 5,000 Mark prizewinning films for more than alphabetic leasons.

The two basketball teams, Celtics and Cincinnati Royals, are followed in closeup by the camera, their every action directed by stills and accompanied by a lucese and laconic commentary.

There is not a trace of puthus or the inperfluous. "Cincinnatt leads by four", the commentator poted. His German into greater but unnecessary detail. The a rather previous seventeen-year-old. mind. All I wanted to do was to make a words serve merely to help the picture Even so, both Eastern Bloc films have tiong. The tenor of understatement seemed ideally suited for sports reporting.

Starting with the logic of prearranged an optimistic one. Sport should not be moves, which are shown in a way that out for recognition at all costs as a beneficial social force. Loss rose-tinted films were also shown, Jubilee Tour from Poland, for Instance,

which was not even awarded a 1,000 Mark

prize but eventually gained recognition

in the form of a protest resolution.

A small town prepares to receive the racing cyclists on their way from Warsaw to Prague via East Berlin, The brass band rehearses, cushions are laid on shows the relationship between the course, window sills, flags and bunting arranged the player and the ball. The audience is and a grandstand built.



A still from 'The Corner,' prizewinning Austrian entry

(Photor Herbert Santholor)

spelificand by the contrast between manicured nature and lighting professional golfers who continually engage in conversation with the tiny, innocent ball.

The rubber tens (there is nothing golfera bate more than the whir of comeras) brings are golfers down to size by show-Ing their everyday reactions. They seem so realistic that the audience would like to put them on the back or say a word of consulation and plays along with the golfers until the linal green.

The two other award-winners, Gladiators from Czedwslovakia and Nathalle from the Soviet Union, are not so unquestionably first-rate. The Czech filin contains delightful moments in which heroism in the arena is wittily unmasked and the reality behind the grand gestures brought to light. Conventional in form, the film inchules many a rare sporting moment culled from the archives.

Nathalle is a profile of Soviet world champion gymnast Natasha Kuchinskaya, who talks about herself and her opinions. The text she reads out makes her appear

social relevance, one of the many demands Whether or not Moreuil did so consci-

Then the cyclists arrive on the scene. They whize through the streets, rubbing the chalkmarked word "Peaco" off the road with their tyres and are gone. A solliary future is left on the grandstand, anazed that it should all have happened so quickly. The great day is over and the town returns to normal, its festive attire

The Polish entry was prizeworthy. The and finals-continued fromy should on no account have been overlooked.

appearing strangely meaningless.

France submitted less hectic entries, genile symphonies in colour along Lelouch lines. Analomie d'un mouvement, by François Moreuil, shows joint efforts by trainer and gymnasi to perfect a movement by human and technical means.

The director is on the lookout for new approaches. The camera is always finding new angles, zooming through rings (which led to the most fantastic interpretations). It was a good job that the director was present to answer quories with an unbeatable: "I had nothing whatsoever in

made in Oberhausen. The link need not be ously there can be no denying that he

introduced erotic metaphors into the otherwise all too sterile sporting atmosphere. His shrug of the shoulders was intended to mean no more than: That is how I make them; it's the only way I

Dominique Deloudie, his fellow-countryman, provided a display of basketballet, basketball as a Classical pas de cinq leading on to choreography of jubilation. Delouche, who claims never to watch sporting events, has shown with But that this is not necessary either if an aesthelic film is what is wanted. Sport is seen by a temperament rather than merely reproduced on film.

At this juncture a word of deprecation must be said about the run-of-the-mill and complacent productions of the advertising industry. For 43 minutes Willy Bogner Jr's Skilaszination sent current winter sports fashions through the slalom markers. After five minutes or so the audience noted that whoever they were, they were quite good at skiing and thereupon lost all interest.

An Italian entry, Gluseppe Sallini's 110 Metres Hurdles, was also worthy of note, Form and content harmonise. The athlete aprints over the hurdles, sets up a record. After all the breathing exercises and years of training Pierre de Coubertin, who is standing at the finishing lape, asks why,

Fritz Fenzl's Ballbesessen (Football Crazy), a bitter commentary on sport as seen reflected in the faces of specialors, was also forgotten by the adjudicators.

#### The Foot and the Ball

Fenzl had much in common with The Fout and the Ball, the Israell entry, a studied montage on the subject of football. The scenes convey the impression of permanent fighting between players, speclators and the referee. At intervals the ball appears, waiting poncefully, an alle-

The audience knows that football is not really like this and despite Fenzi the crowd are not like this either but the negative still makes interesting watching.

R. Staedtler and W. Backhous of Solingen Kooperativo Jahrgang 48 submitted two two-minute talent samples. The one, Sportabzelchen 68 (Sporting Proficiency Badge 68), was awarded a diploma, the other, simply entitled Sport, conveyed on even more scurrilous impression of athletes cating their breakfest with their backs to the competition, a mixture of pen knives and thermos Hasks.

Sportfilmiage 68 in Oberhausen proved

a successful attempt to provide the cinema with a new subject and sport with a now medium. There were a few misunderstandings, as in the case of Goal, a film about the 1966 world football championships at Wembley.

Some of the audience booed when Nobby Stiles appeared on the screen, others applauded the superb camera work. The crowning touch of the grotesque came when many people left the theatre when the final whistle went. As far as they were concerned it was all over - but the film

Sport and the screen are still strange bedfellows but Oberhausen at least provided a glimpse of what is going on elsewhere.

(DIE WELT, 7 December 1968)

		-	
	Q.		
٧	7		
		-	
1	4		
:	7	-	
	4	-	
	7		

Adu n Alajantistan Alajantistan Alajanting Austring Austring Austring Austring Beloving Beloving Beloving Burner Burner Burner Burner Burner Canastrone Canastrone Canastrone Canastrone Canastrone Canastrone Canastrone Canastrone	DA u fo Eac I.— \$ in n 45 — 10 c. \$ 3 3 — bfr 6 — \$ 5 h 1.29 E. (*, \$ 0 45) Lev 0 00 P. Bu. 10 —	Colombia col. \$ 1 — Congo (Brazzoville) F.C F.A. 30 — Congo (Kiushasi) Makuta 7.— Costa Rica C 0 %5 Cuba P 0.13 Cypres 11 d Czerhodovskia Kcs 0.59 Dahoney F.C. F.A. 39.— Denmark dkr 0 90 Dott. Rep. PD \$ 9.15 Ecuador S 2 50 Li Salvador C 0 30 Ethiopia Eth. \$ 0 30 F155 Li daland hnk 0 59	Frant o Gubba Gambla Germany Ghona Great Britein Greece Guatemala Guayana Guinea Halti Honduras (Br.)	MT \$ 5.— FF 0 50 FA. 30.— 11 d D'1 1.— coull 0.12 11 d D' 4 — C 0.15 AUT 6 0.20 F.G 30.— G 0.85 \$ BH 0.20 L 0.25 HK \$ 0 70 FL 1.— Kt 5.— Rs 0 89	Indonesia Itan Itan Itan Itan Itan Italy Italy Itary	Rp. 15 — R1 10.— 50 flit 11 d 1 £ 0.40 Lir. 80 F.C.F.A. 30.— 11 d Yen 50 50 flit EAs 0 25 50 flit EAs 60.— Lip. 80.15 50 flit Stp. 60.— Lip. 80.15 50 flit F. 80.15 50 flit F. 80.15 50 flit F. 80.55 FM 30.—	Malawi Malaysia Mali Mozico Mozembique Mozembique Nei horisade Nei horisade Nicaragua Nicaragua Nigeria Nigeria Norway Pakisten Panoma	G. ant 0.25	Paraguay Perru Philippines Potond Pottugst Rhodesia Rumania Saudi Arahta Sweden Switzerland Senegal Sterra Leona Somelia South Africa South Korea S, Viet Nam Spain	C. 15.— S. 3.50 P. phil 9.60 Zl. 0.50 Exc. 1.— If d F. Rw 12.— Leu 0.50 akr 0.50 F.C.F.A. 30.— Sh So 0.90 Rad 0.10 Won 35.— V.N. 8 15.— Pts 8.—	Suden Syria Tanzania Thalland Trinided and Trinided and Turkey Tunisia Uganda UAR Uruguay USA USSR Vencruela Yugoslavia Zambia	PT 5 £ S 0.50 EAS 0.25 B 3 Tobago EWI 8 0 20 P.C.F.A. 20 T £ 1.25 EAS 0.25 FT 5 P 20 £ 5 1.3 R14 0.10 B 9 0.5 Lin. 1
--	---	---	---	---	--	---	--	-------------	---	---	--	--